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CONVENTION UNDER PLATT'S CONTROL

The Boss's Will Supreme Except Where Excise Matters Are Concerned.

WARNER MILLER MAY CREATE A BIG DISTURBANCE

The Herkimer Statesman Will Fight for an Expression in Favor of the American Sabbath.

SPEAKER HAMILTON FISH WILL REPORT THE RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Lauterbach of the New-York County Committee Discarded Because He Favors More Liberal Sunday Laws—Platt's Ingenious Scheme for Nominating Martin for the Court of Appeals —"The Old Ticket" Assured of Renomination.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Thomas C. Platt is about to hold a convention. By to-morrow he will have gathered about him several hundred persons whose Republicanism is unquestioned, and these properly-accredited representatives of the Grand Old Party, in the condition to which protracted devotion to Plattism has brought it, will go through with some forms sanctioned by tradition and custom to ratify and confirm the decisions already reached by the "Boss," and present to the confiding voters of the State an appeal for support at the polls of a ticket, and perhaps a declaration of principles purporting to be the expression of the best thought of the party as to the party's immediate duty and need.

There never was a more candidly subservient convention of the Republican Party in this State. Platt's absolute domination is conceded by the few opponents of the "Boss" who have managed to get places in the convention, and it is asserted with jeer and jest by such professional machine men as ex-Marshal Payn.

Edward Lauterbach,
Advocate of a Declaration in Favor of Liberal Excise Laws.

Bowing Down to Platt.

To such men as ex-Senator Robertson, who has always been inclined to be independent, and who undoubtedly has an aversion for obeying the dictation of Platt, and ex-Senator Sloan, who has been trying to be independent for many years, the duty of attendance upon a function that could have been just as well performed, and with much less expense at 49 Broadway, is not inspiring. Together with many other good men who also have cherished in their breasts an expiring flame of political liberty, these once potent members of their party submit to a power against which they were unable to successfully contend, making their protests matters of private grief in confidential talks with friends.

Platt's headquarters, in Cottage No. 9 at the United States Hotel, has been the Mecca toward which all steps have been directed to-day. Candidates for renomination, men who would like to see new names on the State ticket, and who therefore feebly suggest that the "old ticket" idea is a vain notion, have waited upon Mr. Platt to find out what he thought about the matter. They have all found out by this time, and they know that unless some dreadful accident occurs to change his plans the present State officers will all go before the voters for a new trial of their popularity.

Everybody Talking About Excise.

All around Platt's headquarters and in it there has been all day a ceaseless inquiry as to what manner of expression the Republican Convention will make on the important excise question. There is no doubt that the conclusion reached last night by Mr. Platt in the presence of some of the leaders, who fancied that they were taking part in a conference, that the convention should say nothing about the excise question, was expected to prove effective to shape the opinions of delegates who were without convictions, and who would be glad to appropriate them if they were stamped with the seal of Platt's approval. By calling the gathering at which Mr. Platt's desire was made known a conference, and by permitting several useful and prominent managers to be present, Mr. Platt avoided the appearance of dictation, and, as it may turn out, the reputation of defeat in a convention that may be his for all other purposes, but not one to be trusted to humor his plan to hold votes in New-York by suppressing the real opinion of the country Republicans.

Mr. Platt has been cheerful and apparently satisfied with the situation, and his reception room has been thronged by men who appeared to regard it as a duty, even if discharged at some personal inconvenience and the humiliation of waiting, to pay their respects to the "Boss." They found him curious to hear opinions as to how the excise question should be treated, but ready to acquiesce in the suggestion, which he had already thrown out, that party advantage would be consulted by "judicious avoidance" of the whole subject.

Warner Miller Threatens Trouble.

When it began to be noised about that Warner Miller, true to his record, was in favor of making a declaration for the enforcement of the existing law, and "for a strict observance of the American Sabbath," it was evident to prudent machine men that the "Boss" would be obliged to put on the screws or also make some slight concession to rural prejudice concerning excise law. So Mr. Platt may have been less cheerful than his smile and his cordial handshake made him appear to be.

The "Boss," who has never won a notable victory outside of his own party, and whose reputation as a manager of political affairs is discredited and belittled by men who begin to be hopeless about the future of the party in this State, has had no other perplexities to bother him aside from this vexatious question of what to do or say about liquor laws. But even the more short-sighted puppets in this Platt play have been able to see through his schemes to upset the support of all other candidates for the Court of Appeals for the benefit of Judge Elora M. Martin. A very considerable body of votes was plainly in sight for Judge Williams of Jefferson. In different sections of the State there are local aspirants for the nomination, and some of the supporters of these candidates would be for Judge Williams as a second choice. This situation has afforded Platt the opportunity for the exercise of the quality that has made him great in Republican estimation. By ingenious, plausible, and persistent encouragement he has built up the strength of Childs in Erie, Kellogg in Clinton, Johnson in Kings, and so on, weakening the force that Williams would otherwise hold. At the same time, he has been assuring to Martin a solid column so strong as to make him the inevitable winner. This plan may be thwarted, but it will be only when the supporters of local candidates conclude that they dare resent Platt's bossism in playing with them to nominate his own candidates and add lustre to his reputation as a manager.

The delegates are not taking the present very seriously, and if it were not for this troublesome problem of the excise law they would disregard the future. But the prospect of a convention dispute on the excise question, to be projected by Mr. Miller, and perhaps complicated by the offer of Murat Halstead's suggestion that the Ohio law shall be adopted as a cure-all, compels consideration of the fact that the nominations to be made will be the least important work of the convention. Mr. Platt may not be as sagacious as some of his admirers fancy, but he is wiser, politically, than some of the Republicans who oppose his plan for ignoring the liquor question.

Hendricks Voices the Boss's View.

Ex-Collector Hendricks tersely expresses Mr. Platt's opinion when he says: "If we say anything about this liquor question we shall conclude in a week that we have said too little or too much."

Mr. Miller and Mr. Sloan, with other stanch members of the party who would be courageous and invite support by open refusal to sanction a home rule or local option plank in the platform, would accept defeat rather than consent to Mr. Platt's plans. Mr. Platt would rather cultivate the chances of success in the election. If the election shall happen to go against the Republicans because Mr. Platt's advice is not accepted, his opponents will certainly be obliged to admit that he is a better, if not a more courageous, politician than some unquestionably less desperate and unscrupulous Republicans.

There is no doubt that but for this one embarrassing question the convention would turn out to Mr. Platt's liking. As it is, it will do its work practically as he has laid it out, and the prospect is that it will not prolong the doing of it.

It will not be possible to arouse any enthusiasm by the nomination of an "old ticket" with so many features that are comical, and whatever disposition the convention may make of the excise question will fill the minds of the delegates with alarm concerning the effect their action may have upon the voters of the State.

AFRAID OF THE EXCISE QUESTION.

Leaders of the Party Generally Favor Silence on the Subject.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—Some of the Republicans in this camp refuse to take to the woods on the excise question. While the action of Mr. Platt's conference last night is bolstered up by a host of warriors who declare that it will spoil the party's chances in November to make any declaration, there are others who insist that there must be some action taken.

Warner Miller is to-night in a frame of mind to make a fight in the convention to-morrow in favor of a Sunday observance plank. This morning he was on one of the piazzas in earnest conversation with Henry G. Burleigh, who is one of his confidential friends. Mr. Miller then said he was in favor of a resolution on the question of liberal laws for Sunday.

"How would you draw the plank?" asked Burleigh.

"I would make the resolution strong, declaring that we are in favor of the enforcement of the law, and the strict observance of the American Sabbath."

Senator Miller Demands Action.

This declaration soon spread to the crowd. Instantly there were signs of trouble in the camp, more serious than any which had been threatened before. Mr. Miller is strong in the country districts. Those who had been calling the action of the conference last night cowardly rallied to Mr. Miller. It began to look as if the whole kettle of fish which Mr. Platt had been cooking would be upset. Those who favored liberal laws, such as Chairman Lauterbach and some others of the New-York City members, were more deeply troubled than those who favored the "run-away" policy. An effort was made to check the spread of this doctrine. Emissaries were sent out, preaching that the only salvation for the party lay in silence. Mr. Miller was also labored with, and at one time a report was in circulation that he had receded from his position. This was not correct. To-night Mr. Miller said he firmly believed a plank ought to be put into the platform declaring in favor of maintaining the sanctity of the Sabbath. He made his position very plain; he was opposed to dodging the issue, and he was in favor of taking positive action. Many are predicting that he will insist on opening up the subject in the convention to-morrow, and that the unpleasant topic will have to be faced. Even those who see no way of getting away from trouble of this sort during the convention believe it will all end in either ignoring the subject entirely or passing a meaningless resolution. Mr. Miller has a cold to-night, but it is not serious.

Wilbur F. Wakeman,
Who Is Anxious for a "Fight to a Finish" with Mr. Platt.

There are some anti-Platt men who express themselves in open hostility to the action of last night's conference. Their action and their well-known hostility to Mr. Platt together are almost enough to give an element of the Platt and anti-Platt fight to the excise troubles. A conference of anti-Platt men, ostensibly of those favoring the enlargement of the State Committee, was held in one of the parlors of the United States Hotel this afternoon. There were present Jacob Sloat Fassett, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Dennis Shea and Simon Gavin of New-York, ex-District Attorney Edward Mitchell, ex-Senator George B. Sloane of Oswego, John E. Milholland, Julius M. Mayer, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, William Hinkel, Thomas F. Egan, A. H. Steele, Henry Lipsky, Edward Attwell of Albany, Theodore F. Ruhl, and ex-Senator Titus Sheard. Several speeches were made denouncing the action of the conference last night in deciding to run away from the excise issue. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this conference does not approve the proposition of the party managers to evade the excise question.

It is said that none were invited to this conference who were not supposed to be in favor of the enlargement of the State Committee. If all who favored the resolution had been invited, the room would hardly have held them.

Senator O'Connor Opposes Dodging.

Senator O'Connor is to-night the centre of considerable interest because of a report that he has taken sides with Mr. Miller on the excise question, and will make an effort to open up a discussion. Senator O'Connor said to-day that he was utterly opposed to dodging the question, and he was emphatic in declaring that he was for a plank in the platform which would call for the strict observance of the American Sabbath.

The present discussion has brought to the surface many propositions for a new excise law. One, that is indorsed by some, is substantially the Ohio law. The Ohio idea, urged for adoption by Murat Halstead and others as a satisfactory solution of the vexing liquor question, contemplates the regulation of the liquor traffic by a taxing system, common to the entire State. The tax for each saloon or liquor-selling privilege is to be $250, more or less, and the tax is to be imposed and collected by the State, half of it to be paid over to the county in which it is collected. The theory of this law is that the tax will regulate the number of the privileges paid for, and that the number of privileges in a community will never be in excess of the number of applicants who can do business profitably.

The bill prepared by Mr. Lauterbach for Senator Raines to introduce and pass contained some features of the Ohio law, but it was regarded by Mr. Raines as so imperfect that he did not press it.

The anti-Platt men, who joined the conference this afternoon, condemned the action of the party managers for failing to indorse Commissioner Roosevelt in his enforcement of law.

All day long the liquor question was uppermost in the discussion where delegates met. Everybody was discussing it. The decision of the Platt conference Sunday night to take no action was announced to the delegates as they came to town. The New-York morning papers arrived about the same hour as the delegates.

Wide difference of opinion was expressed on the subject. Many delegates from the country denounced the action as cowardly, and were in favor of saying something which would be plainly understood. They had, however, little sympathy with more liberal excise laws. Some wanted a declaration in favor of the observance of Sunday. Some favored local option, and wanted the convention to say so.

Chairman Lauterbach's Views.

A force from New-York City, headed by Edward Lauterbach, favored a declaration in favor of more liberal laws. Mr. Lauterbach had a resolution which he had introduced at the conference last night, but which had been voted down. This resolution was as follows:

The Republican Party favors the largest personal liberty consistent with the religious and moral sentiment of all classes, and with due regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, on which day no business or traffic, unless absolutely essential for the necessity of the community, could be openly conducted. Laws enacted which have been proved imperfect and unequal in their operation and calculated to be used by public officials as instruments of oppression or favoritism, such as the existing excise laws, framed by a Democratic commission, passed by a Democratic Legislature, and signed and continued by a Democratic Governor, should be amended so as to conserve the best interests and represent the wishes of the people of every civil division of the State.

The representatives of localities in the State Legislature are aware of the needs of their respective constituents, and heed should be given to measures they deem wise and necessary for their relief.

Fassett Favors High License.

J. Sloat Fassett came early in the morning and at once declared himself. He sat in his headquarters in Congress Hall and discussed the excise subject. He was in favor of making a fight for a high license and local option plank. He said he would take exactly the opposite position from that of Senator Hill in his recent speech.

"I am in favor," he said, "of high license and local option. That has worked well in States where it has been tried."

Lieut. Gov. Saxton reached the city in the afternoon. He read of the action of the conference in deciding to dodge the excise question. He was at once taken into the discussion by the party leaders. He sat on the railing of the hotel piazza and spoke with earnestness on the all-absorbing topic. He recognized that the conference had not met the issue and he said, without hesitation, that it was a troublesome question. Local option would not do, and to avoid the question might be the only course the party could take and save its neck. "The excise question is a perplexing one, and one which, from a political standpoint, is hard to handle," he said. "Whatever be the feeling in New-York City, I believe it is true that a large element of the people in the country would regard any attempt to give New-York County the option of whether saloons should be open or not on Sunday, as the first step toward a desecration of the Christian Sabbath. Christian people, without regard to party, would oppose any such thing. It would be a mistake for the Republican Party to indorse local option in its platform. As to the question of keeping still on the subject and ignoring it in the platform, that is not, perhaps, a courageous thing to do; but the question has been drawn into politics and it now appears as a party question."

Speaker Fish Wants Silence.

Speaker Hamilton Fish has been slated as the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Lauterbach was first put down for that position, but he withdrew when it was learned last night that his views on excise were not in accord with those of the majority. Some one was needed who would carry out implicitly whatever orders were issued on this matter. Mr. Fish is in favor of making no excise declaration, for, he says, he believes the issue is one for the City of New-York and not for the State.

Speaker Fish said: "I think it is safe to say that the conference Sunday night settled the course to be followed on excise matters. I believe no declaration will be made on the subject. The reason why this is not necessary is that the issue is one for New-York City, and not for the State. It does not concern the other counties if Commissioner Roosevelt does or does not enforce the laws in New-York City. The matter is one to be settled by legislation, and New-York City can be provided for without changing the general State law."

That element which is in favor of running away from the question has been hard at work trying to put extinguishers over those who insist on talking. The country members, who want to declare in favor of Sunday observance, are making a heap of trouble. They are gradually subsiding, but the question is still discussed, and it will not be until after the platform has been adopted that the boss will feel wholly at ease.

Erie Desires Local Option.

John R. Hazel, member of the State Committee from Erie County, who is in favor of liberal laws, said: "I do not know why the party should not declare itself in one way or another on the excise question. I do not know that I favor any declaration in the platform, and I should prefer to learn the sentiment from other parts of the State before going on record. I think the sentiment in Buffalo is in favor of local option. The German element in that city is large, and that element is in favor of such liberal laws as will make it possible to get beer on Sunday. I do not think that durnkenness and crime are greatly increased because the Germans drink beer on Sunday. They do not drink beer to get drunk, but more as an article of diet. The people in the country doubtless take a different view of the beer question."

Judge V. T. L. Arms of Binghamton wants a Sunday observance plank. He is here helping the fight for Judge Martin. He said: "My personal opinion is that the party ought to say something emphatically on the excise question. I am in favor of a strong declaration in favor of maintaining the sanctity of the Sabbath. I believe the party ought to do it, both from a moral as well as a political standpoint. I think it is possible to take the aggressive, make the campaign on that line, and win."

Wouldn't Say a Word.

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock is in favor of enforcing the laws, but he does not want the party to say so just now.

"I am opposed to submitting the question of local option to a vote of the people," said Mr. Hiscock.

"Are you in favor of making any declaration on the excise question in the platform?"

"I don't know that I am. The Republican Party is in favor of enforcing the laws as they stand, but I don't know as there is any reason why we should say so at a State Convention."

Assemblyman Philip Keck of Fulton County said: "I don't know why there should be any objection to extending the privilege of local option to large cities. The country towns have it in substance now. In our vicinity the liquor question is not, strictly speaking, in politics. Men of both political parties are supported for places on the Excise Boards."

Samuel Morris of Troy said: "I don't know what is best for the party to say on excise questions, but it ought to say something flat."

John R. Hazel,
Anti-Platt Member of the Republican State Committee of Buffalo.

Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of the State Committee said he did not care to take any part in the discussion. "Let those who are interested have their own way about it," he said.

United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, in speaking of the excise question, said: "It would be a great mistake if this convention should ignore the question. It should come out fairly and squarely upon it. There should be a just enforcement of the law, and it should apply to clubs as well as dealers on Sunday."

Ex-Police Justice Clarence Meade, when asked what he thought of the proposition to ignore the liquor question, said: "It is good for the country. It is bad for the city. It is a bad question to play with. It is a sword that cuts both ways."

Milholland Is Frank.

John E. Milholland, one of the "visiting statesmen," and an active onlooker, wants the Republican Party to come right out, stand by its principles, and tell the public where it stands on the excise question. "Why," he said, "this proposition to take no action upon the question is absurd. The Republican Party always comes out and says what it means. Why doesn't it do it now? I don't believe that the delegates will consent to ignore the question. That would be simply running away from the issue. I don't believe Mr. Platt can control the convention to do that. I belive that the party should come right out and stand up with Mr. Roosevelt in the enforcement of the law"

"What do you think of the proposition to dispose of the excise question by ignoring it?" was asked of William A. Sutherland, who is the New-York member of the Republican National Committee. "Well," he said, "I am with the crowd," and that was all he would say.

Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott is of the opinion that the convention should declare in favor of local option. "I think the city should have the right to vote on this matter," said Mr. Van Cott.

Gen. Michael Kerwin had a plank which he thought would fill the bill on the excise question. Gen. Kerwin was a Police Commissioner in New-York until Mayor Strong removed him. There is not much artful dodging about Gen. Kerwin's plank. It is transparent as plate glass. He advocated its adoption in Speaker Fish's quarters Sunday night until a late hour. Here it is:

We believe in maintaining the sanctity of the Sabbath and that the transaction of all business not absolutely necessary for the convenience, comfort, and well-being of society should be publicly suspended on that day.

There is an indisposition on the part of many of the delegates and visiting statesmen to commit themselves on the attitude of the Platt outfit in dodging the excise question. Some of them do not think it time to talk.

Col. Morgan Is Reflective.

A correspondent of The New-York Times asked Col. Morgan, Deputy State Controller, who is an alternate from Erie, why the convention should not take some stand on the subject. Col. Morgan immediately became reflective, deeply reflective. He stuck his thumbs in the armholes of his vest. He carefully scanned the topography of the floor. He thought and thought. His thinking operations lasted nearly three minutes.

"I don't understand that it has been decided that no action will be taken, has it?" he finally inquired.

"That seems to be the general impression at present," was the reply.

Then Col. Morgan thought some more. The floor was again scanned carefully. He debated another minute or two. His thumbs twirled nervously in the armholes of his vest. Then his face lit up with a smile. "Let's have a drink," was his answer.

Col. Archie Baxter of Chemung County thought the convention would better leave the subject alone—leave it to the Democrats, in fact.

Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, had a far-away look in his deep blue eyes as he replied: "I'm not a delegate!"

William J. Arkell said: "I'm in favor of leaving the whole subject to the Legislature. I'd like to devote several days to a discussion with you of this subject, but I have an engagement for a fish dinner."

Ex-Assemblyman Isaac L. Hunt of Jefferson County threw up his hands and exclaimed: "I've had enough. I guess some others have, too."

Mr. Hunt was a member of the Legislature with Theodore B. Roosevelt. He fathered and fondled a prohibition amendment and worked himself thin in his efforts to pass it. That prohibition amendment wasn't exactly his own idea. It was a pledge of the Republican Party. He discovered the foundling on his doorstep one morning, took it in, and, recognizing its paternity, endeavored to compel the Republican Party to support it. But it wouldn't.

Richard E. Marcy, an old Stalwart, for many years a pronounced force in Jefferson County politics, and a thorough machine man, said: "Leave out all reference to the excise question. We should let the Democrats and Mayor Strong fight that issue out."

Ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego thought the party ought to be true to its traditions, and take "high moral ground" on so important a question. In the country the people would undoubtedly indorse an utterance that called for the enforcement of all laws and that recognized a rigid observance of the American Sabbath. He thought the agitation of this view of the question was likely to have some effect upon the Platform Committee.

Dwight Lawrence shook his head and said: "Better let it alone."

Ex-Assemblyman John T. Platt, editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle, was a pronounced advocate of prohibition and of every prohibitory measure affecting the liquor interests that came before the Legislature when he was a member of that body. He said to-night that his views had undergone no change, and that there ought to be no compromise utterance on this question if any declaration at all was made. The party should make either a bold utterance or none at all. If it adopted the latter course, it should be on the ground that, recognizing the fact that Republicans would honestly disagree as to the method of treatment, the candidates ought not to be compelled to run on a platform which they could not indorse throughout.

Ex-Police Justice Charles N. Taintor of New-York said that he was not in favor of opening the saloons on the Sabbath, and he did not see why he should favor giving anybody the power to change to another condition of affairs. He was by no means certain that, even if the opportunity was afforded New-York City to vote on the question of Sunday opening, the saloon people could carry their point, for he believed that there was a very strong sentiment in that city in favor of enforcing the law and in opposition to Sunday opening.

Dr. Depew Would Dodge.

Chauncey M. Depew and his son reached here this afternoon. Dr. Depew called on Mr. Platt soon after his arrival, and talked with him for more than half an hour. The confusion caused in the camp by the excise question was gone over. Mr. Depew said to-night that he thought the question would be dodged in the resolutions. When seen by a representative of The New-York Times to-night and asked for his views on the possibilities of this convention, he said: "I have nothing to say in the way of an interview. I am looking about, gathering information. I am just now going to talk over the excise question with some friends."

"Are you going to make one of the nominating speeches to-morrow?"

"Oh, no; I am just here simply as a delegate. That is all."

Mr. Depew saw Mr. Platt again later in the evening, and afterward he said:

"I am in favor of a better excise law than the one in existence, but the new law must not interfere with the American citizen, but preserve law and order and protect the American Sabbath."

THE ISSUE DODGED BEFORE.

Record of the Republicans as Shown in Platform Utterances.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—The leaders of the Republican Party in this State to-day decided to dodge the excise issue. These leaders made this record because of the cowardice of Thomas Platt or his lack of ability to grapple with the question. The record was made at the dictation of a "boss" ever ready to subordinate the moral ideas of his party to the policy of a politician.

Henry G. Burleigh,
Leader of Delegates Supporting Judge Kellogg for Court of Appeals.

Mr. Platt's decision was made in the face of vigorous protests, of which the following extract from the editorial columns of The Brooklyn Times, a straight-out Republican paper, is a fair specimen:

The Republican State Convention cannot afford to ignore this question. The action of President Roosevelt of the New-York Police Commission, in suddenly enforcing laws that had fallen into innocuous desuetude in all the cities of the State, has forced the excise question to the front as a living, burning issue. If it is ignored this year the failure of the convention to deal courageously with a great question may result in disaster to the party.

It will doubtless prove interesting to the voters of the State, in the light of Mr. Platt's latest instructions to his followers in the Republican State Convention, to glance at the annexed previous records of straddles and evasions, made by Republicans when confronted by the excise spectre.

The Republicans who met in State Convention in 1883 at Richfield Springs were greatly harassed by the demands and importunities of individuals and organizations opposed to the liquor traffic. Finally, it was decided by the leading politicians of the convention that it would be a master stroke of policy to deal with the temperance people, as Legislatures had dealt with women who demanded the right to be placed on an equal footing with men at the polls.

Action Toward Temperance Folk.

And so the framers of the platform gravely assured the temperance folk that their requests would be complied with, and, after their departure, indulged in a hearty laugh as they prepared the following excise plank:

We believe in the wisdom of the people in deciding all questions pertaining to the public welfare, and would accede to the desire of a large body of our citizens to submit to the voters of the State a Constitutional amendment in regard to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Prohibitionists and temperance folk are still waiting for that "Constitutional amendment" to materialize.

The Republican State Convention held in Saratoga in 1887 was expected to make great concessions to the Prohibitionists and temperance folk. On the other hand, it was expected by Republicans who were not politicians that the convention would at least frame a platform, the declarations of which would not be susceptible to two or more constructions. Seth Low was one of these Republicans, and in an address to the convention he said, after declaring that the party would be making a mistake in resting its claims to suppport "upon its past and not its present":

The second mistaken attitude to which I have referred would be that of standing in the presence of living issues and speaking about them words of uncertain sound. Platforms of parties are sometimes like the nebulae to be seen in the heavens; men cannot tell whether they have solid substance or whether they are gaseous only. This is no time for the Republican Party to utter vague uncertainties upon the questions of the hour.

What Mr. Low Advocated.

Mr. Low opposed the demands of the Prohibitionists, and, in referring to the liquor question, said:

The Republican Party should have clear, ringing words to say in the presence of a question like this. * * * Let us stand for high license as the best way of at once restricting the number of saloons and forcing them to contribute in some reasonable ratio to the Government expenses, unhappily inseparable from the traffic. If prohibition is demanded by a locality, let us meet its demand by local option.

Mr. Low had the courage of his convictions, and expressed them in unmistakable language. But the politicians took hold of the question, and here are the "ringing words" of the platform with which they bewildered the voters of New-York:

We heartily indorse the purpose of the Republican majority of the Legislature in passing the bills to limit and restrict the liquor traffic, and we condemn the vetoes of the Governor as hostile to that purpose. We recommend comprehensive and efficient legislation for giving local option by counties, towns, and cities, and restriction by taxation in such localities as do not by their option exclude absolutely the traffic.

Ernest H. Crosby, leader of the anti-liquor interests in the convention, gave vigorous expression to his dissatisfaction with the excise plank.

"Say up and down what it means," said Mr. Crosby. "As it stands, the plank is only deserving of contempt."

Mr. Crosby offered the following amendment to the excise plank, and it was promptly killed:

Resolved, That the Republican Party believes the cause of temperance can best be served by a system of high license or tax, and it pledges itself to do all in its power to secure such a system for this State.

For the "ringing words" which Messrs. Low and Crosby urged should appear in the declaration concerning the excise question was substituted the unintelligible voice of a smothering man in a barrel.

The New-York Times of Sept. 16, 1887, in commenting on the convention's excise plank, said in part:

The question which Mr. Low placed at the front as one especially calling for unequivocal utterance was that of the regulation of the liquor traffic by license, and yet that is one on which the platform is not explicit. The position of the party on this question is likely, more than anything else, to affect its fortunes in the canvass of the present year, and it should have been made clear and unmistakable. It will not prove to be enough to say that the party is in favor of restriction by taxation. Local option and restriction by taxation exist at present, and the platform gives no definite promise of the slightest advance. The Governor vetoed a high-license bill applying to this city and Brooklyn and a bill providing for a tax levied unequally upon communities of different population and payable to the Treasury of the State. These vetoes are condemned, but neither of the bills is directly approved. The people are left in the dark as to whether the party is in favor of high license or a general State tax, or neither or both. This is a serious mistake and leaves it in a weak position on this question.

The Republican Convention of August, 1888, nominated Warner Miller for Governor. Republicans throughout the State demanded that the convention should in its platform say something concerning the liquor question which would be positive, clear, and to the point. They wanted a platform which would not be an intellectual puzzle, or require an interpreter in every hamlet to explain that its framers did not mean what it said.

Warner Miller's Firm Stand.

Warner Miller, before his nomination, was hot for a platform free from evasions and triangular sides. Here is what he said to a representative of The New-York Times on the day preceding his nomination:

I have been surprised and gratified by the hearty response from all over the State to the demand for some restrictive legislation on the saloon question. I have been written and telegraphed to by Republicans who say it is the proper thing for the party to take a firm stand on this matter this year. It has got to be an issue some time. We may as well meet it now, and I am prepared to go into a canvass on it against Hill. From only two places in the State do I receive discouraging views of the effect of a high-license platform. Buffalo and Rochester are both opposed to it, I regret to say. The New-York delegation, however, very generally favor it, and that is something which is very agreeable. New-York Republicans tell me that they have nothing to gain from the liquor interest, and they are ready to take advanced ground against it. That is something I was hardly prepared to witness this year. I regret that Buffalo and Rochester Republicans seem to be afraid of this issue. I believe the delegations from those two cities will find the sentiment so strong among the delegates from the rest of the State that they will not attempt to do more than enter their protest before the Committee on Platform.

The framers of the platform on which Mr. Miller had to stand were thrown into a state of consternation when his interview came to town. Here was a man who had uttered opinions which were intelligible. The nomination of such a man by Republican politicians was against all precedent, and so the wise men running the convention deemed it absolutely necessary to frame a platform for him which neither he nor the voters of the State could clearly understand.

The wise men got together hurriedly, and after infinite labor, constructed a platform calculated to cause paresis in one who should attempt to reconcile with its declarations the utterances of Mr. Miller. Its "ringing words" sounded like the far-off voice of a man at the bottom of a dry well.

Here is the excise plank of the Republican Convention of 1888:

VI. The Republican Party unequivocally condemns the course of Gov. Hill in obstructing, by his vetoes, acts for increasing the fees for licenses, by which a larger share of the cost of Government might be levied on the liquor traffic, and we approve the efforts of the Republicans in the last Legislature upon the liquor question, especially in passing the act nullified by such executive action to restrict that traffic by charges which would lift some of the burdens of taxation, caused by the liquor traffic, from the home and farm, and we believe that such charges should be advanced to standards similar to those successfully enforced in other States under Republican control.

The New-York Times, in reviewing the platform, said editorially, Aug. 29, 1888:

This is certainly not the clear-cut expression on the subject of high license which Warner Miller asked for, and there is nothing said or implied about the "Church against the saloon in politics."

In fact, the phrase "saloon" is as carefully avoided as the phrase "high" and the phrase "license"

It is natural that the Republican leaders want to dodge the excise question, but in so doing they leave themselves open to

the charge of cowardice, and a lack of ability to deal with a question which must be answered.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE JUDGESHIP.

Martin Is Platt's Man, and His Friends Say He Will Get the Prize.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—There has been a scurrying all day among the friends of four or five men, each of whom wants to be the candidate for the place on the Court of Appeals bench. This has been the only place for which any canvass has been made.

Judge Celora E. Martin is Mr. Platt's candidate, and his friends are so confident that he has enough votes and to spare that hints are thrown out of trading State delegates for district delegates in some of the various canvasses for the Supreme Court Judgeship.

In short, there is a mixing up of the high places in the judiciary with ward politics that is criticised by some of the leaders.

Judge Martin has headquarters, though he is not here. He hails from Broome County, in the Sixth Judicial District.

Judge Pardon S. Williams of Jefferson County is here. He is a tall, well-proportioned man, apparently forty-five years old, with a shapely head and a full auburn beard. Judge Williams's friends say he will have every vote in his judicial district.

The Johnson Boom.

Judge Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn came to town this afternoon and has opened headquarters. He will get the support of the Kings County men and some from New-York and counts on others.

Judge Henry A. Childs of Medina, in Erie County, is also a candidate. His friends say he will get all the votes in Erie County.

Little has been heard to-day of Judge Kellogg's canvass. Henry G. Burleigh was for Kellogg yesterday, and to-day his friends are saying that he had a "gold brick."

With these candidates in the field, or in the alleged field, there is a chance for some playing at politics.

When Jesse Johnson began to be talked of it was said this was simply one of the games for consolidating Brooklyn's vote, which might be swung for Mr. Platt's man Martin as soon as needed.

"No, Sir, this is not so," said one Brooklyn man. "Judge Johnson is sure enough in the field for fight, and his friends are staying by him. There is no trick about it. It's only right he should have the nomination. It was promised him last year on the fourth ballot, and the only reason he did not get it was that there were not four ballots."

A Crazy Story Afloat.

There was a crazy story afloat this afternoon. It was that Mr. Platt was so sure of votes enough for Martin that he had decided to have a little sport at his favorite pastime of politics. Col. W. D. Dickey of Orange County is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in the judicial district which includes Kings, Queens, and the lower Hudson River counties. Col. Dickey is a prominent man in Newburg, an experienced politician, a friend of Thomas C. Platt, and one of the allies of Benjamin B. Odell.

According to this afternoon's story, Mr. Odell came to an understanding with the Kings County leaders, by which the Orange County delegates were to give their votes to Judge Johnson for the Court of Appeals, in return for the support of the Kings County delegates for Col. Dickey for the Supreme Court Judgeship.

Martin's Big Staff of Workers.

Mr. Platt's candidate, Judge Martin, has a big staff of workers. They are headed by State Committeeman George W. Dunn of Binghamton, and the list includes a squad of Broome County politicians who are expert at the business, and are all strong Platt men. Next in importance to Col. Dunn is Senator Edmund O'Connor, and with him are Israel T. Deyo, George F. Lyons, who is a candidate for the Supreme Court in the Sixth District; Judge Taylor, L. Arms, and George B. Curtis.

Judge Williams has as one of his strongest backers the veteran "Uncle" Richard Marcy of Watertown. Mr. Marcy held up both hands last night and declared that Burleigh had bought the largest gold brick of his life when he attempted to boom Judge Kellogg. The story was that Mr. Burleigh was to receive the support of Louis F. Payn to kill off State Treasurer Colvin in return for his efforts to hold the Fourth Judicial District delegates in one bunch for Martin.

Kellogg's Name Hardly Mentioned.

Judge Kellogg's name has hardly been heard to-day. He has no headquarters, and every one is having fun with Mr. Burleigh and asking: "Whom are you for?"

Judge Martin's friends expect that there will be a big block of delegates from New-York County for their candidate on the first ballot.

FASSETT NO BATTERING RAM.

He Declines to be the Anti-Machine Candidate for Chairman.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—J. Sloat Fassett arrived early this morning, and his appearance was one of the important incidents of the day. The fight which Willbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, proposed on Sunday to make to a finish, was declared off promptly. Mr. Wakeman and Edwin Attwell, editor of the new Republican paper in Albany, who are in charge of the scheme to enlarge the State Committee, had proposed to name Mr. Fassett for temporary Chairman of the convention and let the trouble begin at once. They were going to show right then and there that there was an element which was not subject to Mr. Platt's orders, and that it did not hesitate to say so.

But the thing fell through because Mr. Fassett would not consent to be a candidate. He flatly declared that he was not here to be put up as a battering ram in an effort to batter down the State machine.

Wakeman arose early in the morning, and having braced himself on a couple of glasses of Congress water started out to see the Chemung County man. Mr. Fassett outlined his position and brought disappointment to Mr. Wakeman by telling him he must look elsewhere. Wakeman labored an hour in an effort to induce him to change his mind, but on this point he was adamant, and Mr. Wakeman went away sad.

"I do not feel called," said Mr. Fassett, "to head this movement in this way. I am in favor of enlarging the State Committee, but let the question come up in the ordinary way on the floor of the convention. I do not believe in making an attack on the usual custom of the State Committee in selecting the officers of the convention, and I am not going to do it."

Mr. Wakeman was not discouraged. He drank three or four more glasses of Congress water and withdrew to his headquarters for a period of serious thought. He decided that the best way would be to follow the suggestion of Mr. Fassett and let the question come up in the ordinary course of events.

"It probably will come up," said he, "as a minority report of the Committee on Resolutions. The leader on the floor in behalf of the enlargement plan will be John S. Wise. We are in the fight to stay, and the sooner the question can be discussed publicly the better."

Mr. Fassett has established himself in headquarters in Congress Hall. He is feeling fresh as a daisy after his hard battle in Chemung County. He has had many visitors all day. Those included not only some of the pronounced anti-Platt men, but many of the strongest supporters of the Tioga man. It looked as if they were trying to bring the Chemung man into the Tioga camp.

Ex-Collector Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who is one of the most sagacious of the entire outfit, made a call on Mr. Fassett early in the day. They are personally on good terms. While Mr. Hendricks was there a delegation of Platt men came. They came to "pay their respects," which may include anything, from a declaration of war to an exchange of olive branches. This delegation included Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, who wears the Platt collar without a struggle; Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, and one or two others.

The visit of these men may have been to pass the usual courtesies of the season, or it may have had some politics in it. Mr. Fassett has been about the most troublesome of the anti men up to date, and it has been suggested that even the "boss" would like to avoid any further trouble, and would be glad to have him once again in the family circle.

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"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE STATESMEN.

Scenes and Incidents of the Day in and About the Hotels.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—A most striking feature in many of the groups that crowded the lobby of the United States Hotel today was Edward Lauterbach. He was illuminated beautifully. On the background of the sombrely clad groups of chatting statesmen, he looked like a patch of rainbow on a bank of storm clouds. He was spectacular. His shirt was a very deep pink, his collar was a lighter shade of pink, his tie was black, his hat was brown, his suit was as light in color as it could be without being actually white.

Senator Hiscock, the stoutest of the Republican statesmen of New-York, next to "Uncle" Charlie Hackett, was sitting on the veranda as gayly arrayed. Mr. Lauterbach walked by.

Mr. Hiscock was just saying to a friend: "The Republican Party believes in executing the laws."

"Yes," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and down in New-York we will be the ones to be executed."

Mr. Hiscock smiled languidly, and the wind blew his curls merrily.

Mr. Lauterbach's costume made one delegate from New-York remark, as he stopped discussing the liquor question long enough to view Mr. Lauterbach, "Look at the pousse café."

A Great Show of Hats.

The hats worn by the delegates were a study. They varied all the way from the latest style to styles that became history a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Lauterbach's brown derby was quite the latest; Hobart Krumm's white sombrero was perhaps the one nearest the age limit.

Major James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who was in the town to confer with United States Senator Murphy in reference to the Democratic State Convention, stood in the lobby of the United States Hotel wearing a straw hat. It was the only one in sight until later in the day, when William L. Proctor, the Republican State Committeeman from St. Lawrence, appeared, wearing a straw hat and an overcoat.

Major Hinkley had several friends in the crowd, who kindly reminded him of the date, and the rules and regulations concerning the retirement of straw hats.

"Perhaps they'll be wearing their straw hats after election," quoth Mr. Hinkley.

The Buffalo beaver was on deck. It always is at conventions, whether Republican or Democratic. It is a silk structure, with a broad brim, that rolls high up on the sides and dips down fore and aft. It is a political tile that is indigenous to Erie County, and when you see one, it is always safe to wager that it is being worn by an Erie County politician. Deputy Controller Morgan wore the best type of this hat to-day.

Henry G. Burleigh, the ever-buoyant, wears the same kind of a hat every year. It is of soft, black felt, round as a reel, and is quite a statesmanlike affair.

Hedges Wants Mental Solitude.

Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's Secretary, mingled with the Platt men in the lobby this morning. He is here managing the fight for the admission of his delegates from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. The Platt men had so much to say about Mayor Strong in Mr. Hedges's hearing, that he was heard to remark to one of them:

"Can you direct me to a place where I can find mental solitude?"

Henry Gleason of New-York City, who has been an onlooker at more conventions in the last twenty-five years than most of those now here, sat talking to some newspaper men on the veranda this morning.

"The trouble about this convention business," said he, "is that you have got to shake hands with so many persons, and say how glad you are to see them. Some of these fellows here will tell you they don't want their names in the papers, and the first thing that they will do to-morrow morning when they get up, will be to grab the papers, and see what you say about them."

Senator Lexow has had his whiskers trimmed. They are very short now. Even the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst would hardly know him at the first glance.

There are many new faces among the delegates from New-York City, while several of the old familiar ones will be missing. One of the new-comers is Julius M. Mayer of the Twenty-third District, who wears a light blue shirt. Mr. Mayer helped to prevent Gen. Michael Kerwin from being elected as a delegate. Every time Mr. Mayer meets Gen. Kerwin he is filled with delight at his triumph.

Milholland Making a Splurge.

John E. Milholland is doing most of the hustling for the anti-Platt combination here. The Platt people say that he is hurrying about faster to get nowhere, than ever a man did before.

Ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell is here as an onlooker. It is the first convention he has attended in years.

The Malby law gives the statesman of African descent an opportunity to shine with unwonted lustre. He marches into the dining rooms with those of his ilk who have white skins, and evidently enjoys being waited upon by his less fortunate brothers. The negroes seated upon the galleries of the large hotels in the indolent attitude of the regular loungers must cause a shock to the few Southerners who are still here. One of the affecting scenes of the day was the warmth with which Garrett J. Benson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, greeted the colored statesmen as they came to town.

Soldiers Cheer for Burleigh.

The Fourteenth Battalion of the National Guard is to go into camp for three days at White Sulphur Springs. The Seventh Separate Company started to march to the camp grounds to-day, attracting much attention from visitors. The Ninth Separate Company hails from Whitehall, and its other name is the Burleigh Guards. That's in honor of Henry G. Burleigh. As the company marched up from the station this morning, Mr. Burleigh stood on the veranda of the United States Hotel, and the company cheered him.

"If there is any trouble here, I have reenforcement at hand," said Mr. Burleigh.

The Albany delegation unanimously reelected William Barnes, Jr., as State Committeeman from the Twentieth District, unanimously decided to indorse Celora E. Martin for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, and unanimously instructed Mr. Barnes to cast one vote for Mr. Palmer and for Mr. Martin as against any proposition to increase the State Committee. It was also decided to vote as a unit on all questions coming before the convention.

Thurlow Weed Barnes, a delegate from the Twenty-fifth District of New-York City, happened in the headquarters of the Albany delegation just after it concluded its session. He told of the time when he aspired to be a leader in Albany as President of the "1880 Republican Committee," and that he was always "fired out of the conventions." He referred to the fact that now he had to come up from New-York and rely on the generosity of the member of the Credential Committee which his brother had selected to help him through.

Abraham Gruber, Mr. Platt's lieutenant in the Twenty-first Assembly District in New-York, is here making a fight for the place in the State Committee for the Fourteenth Congressional District now held by Julius M. Mayer. John Reisenweber is also a candidate for the same place.

Dock Commissioner Edwin C. O'Brien is making a fight to keep William Brookfield on the State Committee. Mr. Brookfield, although a member of the committee and the Executive Committee, has not put in an appearance.

P. W. Cullman of Oswego is on the slate for Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, Speaker Fish for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Edward Lauterbach for Chairman of the Committee on Organization.

GEN. COLLIS IS BEATEN.

The State Committee Decides Against the Brookfield Delegates.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—There was a row at the meeting of the Republican State Committee, in Congress Hall, to-night. As a result the committee refused to put Gen. C. H. T. Collis and his delegates from the Thirtieth Assembly District on the temporary rolls. There is some curious business in this affair, and it looks as though Platt intends to keep Gen. Collis out of the convention, no matter what methods may be necessary to do it. Gen. Collis says that in the Assembly District Convention thirty-nine out of forty-three election districts voted for his ticket.

Sharp practices evidently have been resorted to. The list which was submitted to the State Convention contained the names of the Kroyer, or Platt, delegates from the Thirtieth District. There is no evidence that they were elected at all, but on the list they were put, and thus they become the sitting delegation and can only be ousted by a successful contest.

The matter was brought up at the meeting when the list of all the delegates was submitted. Gen. Collis insisted that the delegation headed by himself was the only one that had any right to be upon the list. In this contention Gen. Collis was backed up by Julius M. Mayer, another anti-Platt State Committeeman, from New-York City. Mr. Mayer asked Chairman Hackett how the list in Secretary Kenyon's hands was made up anyway. Chairman Hackett explained that the Chairman of each County Committee certified the list of the delegates from his county. Messrs. Mayer and Collis then demanded that Chairman Lauterbach's certificate as to the Thirtieth Assembly District be produced. Reuben L. Fox, Chief Clerk of the State Committee, came to Chairman Hackett's relief and explained that Mr. Lauterbach had told him that the list was all right.

Mr. Mayer then demanded that Mr. Lauterbach be sent for, and, after a long wrangle, Mr. Lauterbach came into the meeting. He said that the Secretary of the County Committee had received the Kroyer list first. Mr. Lauterbach did not know the details—of course not. Gen. Collis again demanded that his delegates be placed upon the list. William Barnes, Jr., finally moved that the lists certified to the Secretary be made the temporary lists of the convention. This was carried by a vote of 27 to 8. This left Mr. Collis's delegates off and also the delegates from the other contesting districts.

The eight men who voted for Gen. Collis were John Simpson, Benjamin Oppenheimer, who sat as proxy for William Brookfield, who has not come up here; John Sabine Smith, Gen. Collis, Julius M. Mayer, John R. Hazel, and Senator Persons, who sat as proxy for Mr. Scatcherd.

Gen. Collis will see what he can do before the Committee on Contested Seats. Notice of contests were also filed from the First, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth Assembly Districts of New-York City.

On motion of Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, Congressman James S. Sherman was selected to be temporary Chairman of the convention, and the following as temporary Secretaries: John S. Kenyon, Reuben L. Fox, Charles A. Ball, Lafayette B. Gleason, and W. B. Dodge.

The committee adopted a resolution unanimously indorsing W. J. Glenn, the State Committeeman from the Thirty-fourth Congressional District, for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Reuben L. Robert M. Johnston of the Brooklyn District is not a candidate for re-election as State Committeeman, and it looks as though the choice would fall upon ex-Assemblyman George Nason of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn.

A POLITICAL POOH BAH.

Treasurer Colvin Modestly Calls Attention to His Multifarious Duties.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—One of the conceits of Addison B. Colvin—

Treasurer of the State of New-York;

Treasurer of the Republican League Club of the State of New-York;

President of the New-York Casualty Insurance Association of Glens Falls, N. Y.;

President of the Glens Falls Gaslight Company;

President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Glens Falls;

Vice President of the Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion, and Frankfort Railway Company;

Director of the Horicon Improvement Company of Lake George, N. Y.;

Director (Chairman of the Board) of the Building, Bank and Loan Association of Albany;

Director of the Republican Editorial Association of New-York State;

Director of the Granite State Savings Association, (Glens Falls board);

Member of the Advisory Board of the Travelers' Fire Lloyds, 160 Broadway, New-York City;

Proprietor of The Glens Falls Daily Times (established June 21, 1870);

Proprietor of The Glens Falls Weekly Messenger, (established February, 1850);

Trustee of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.;

Trustee of the Crandall Free Library, Glens Falls, N. Y.;

Member of the First Presbyterian Church of Glens Falls, N. Y.;

Member of the New-York State Press Association;

Member of the Press Club of Albany;

Member of the Albany Club;

Member of the Republican Club of New-York City;

Member of the Lake George Club;

Member of the Canal Board of the State of New-York;

Member of the State Board of Equalization;

Member of the State Board of Canvassers of New-York;

Member of the Land Board of the State of New-York;

Honorary member of the Eighteenth Separate Company of Glens Falls.

Honorary member of the New-York State Firemen's Association;

Honorary member of the Republican League of Albany;

Honorary member of the Garfield Club of Pawtucket, R. I.;

Life member of the National Commercial Travelers' Association;

Ex-Acting Chief Engineer of the Glens Falls Fire Department;

Ex-Director and one of the organizers of The United Press Association;

Ex-President and organizer of the Glens Falls Messenger and Alarm Service Company;

In connection with Congressman Haines, introducer of street railroads and telephones in Glens Falls, Sandy Hill, and Fort Edward;

Patron of the Addison B. Colvin Independent Hose Company, No. 4, of Glens Falls, (world record breakers for light racing);

Patron of the Addison B. Colvin Marching Club;

Patron of the Addison B. Colvin Drum Corps—

is that he is a modest man.

Mr. Colvin has established headquarters at Congress Hall, where an active gillie is handing out circulars giving a history of the life of the State Treasurer, now standing for renomination. It is even said that the candidate shakes hands with his right digit and extends to his callers with the other one of the leaflets from which is taken the record of his wonderful career herewith submitted for the information of the readers of The New-York Times.

It is just possible that the citizens of the State of New-York have, until now, had no opportunity of knowing of the burden of responsibility that rests on the shoulders of the man who takes care of their money at Albany. But he has taken his constituents into his confidence to the extent of having the record of his many positions printed. He is thus enabled conveniently to furnish his record to any who may wish to secure it.

Mr. Colvin's astonishment when the suggestion is made that his methods are not those of a modest man, is wonderful to behold. He explicitly disclaims any desire to secure more prominence than his prospective associates on the ticket. But, given the opportunity, Mr. Colvin begins with the history of his life at the eighteenth year and brings it down to date with such rapidity as is permitted in the recital of the story of a career so filled with incident.

Nothwithstanding the cares that must haunt the man who fills so many positions, Mr. Colvin shows a smiling presence about the hotels to-night. Early in the day he was much alarmed at the attitude of Henry G. Burleigh, Lou Payn, and William Barnes, who, apparently speaking by authority, announced that Mr. Colvin was not to be renominated.

The victim of this proposed cruel sacrifice hastened to the foot of the throne, and, prostrating himself, asked of the mighty presence if it were true that he was to be put upon the altar to appease the malicious hatred of Burleigh.

The ruler of the party assured his trembling suppliant that there was no reason for fear. Then Mr. Colvin resumed his usual serene and self-satisfied air. He told his friends that he would be renominated, reserving, of course, the possibility that the unexpected might happen. He also went into the history of the trouble in which he and Mr. Burleigh became involved some years ago, but in which nobody but Mr. Colvin, apparently, has any interest.

Aside from political matters, it is hinted here that Mr. Colvin has made arrangements for the designing of a coat of arms for his own use. The motto is to be: "He that tooteth not his own horn, the same shall not be tooted." He will try to have this rendered into Latin, also, for the purpose of catching the Italian vote. His touching solicitude for his colored friends has attracted much attention.

Mr. Colvin has no desire to express himself on the excise question.

PALMER'S OPINION OF ROBERTS

If He Could Have His Way the Controller Would Not Be Renominated.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—Gen. John Palmer, Secretary of State, who will be renominated, got here this afternoon from Louisville, where he had been in attendance at the Grand Army Encampment. Mr. Palmer does not want Controller Roberts renominated. He does not think that he should be, and he does not hesitate to say so. Of course, Mr. Palmer is not endeavoring to stop Mr. Roberts's renomination now, but it is plain that the Secretary of State does not like the Controller, and does not like the idea of sliding down the same cellar door with him.

It is edifying to notice this delightful condition of harmony just on the eve of the convention.

A correspondent of the New-York Times saw Secretary Palmer soon after his arrival here, and asked him what he thought about the proposition to ignore the excise question entirely.

"I think," he said, "that that is the right thing to do. I do not see why the Republican Party should be called on to take action on this subject."

"Why?"

"Well, the party's position is well understood. The present law was made by the Democrats."

"Isn't it a fact that the present excise law is a modification of the previous excise law which was made by the Republicans?"

"Well, I am not ready now to discuss the question at any length. I have just returned from Louisville, and I have not had time to look about me. I really do not know what is going on here as yet.

"As to my own candidacy, I do not think there is any doubt that I will be renominated. I think that the entire State ticket will be renominated."

After a few seconds' thought, Secretary Palmer said: "If Mr. Platt was not ruling here I do not think it would be the same ticket. I do not think that all of the present State officers would be renominated. Some changes would be made."

"There is some talk of opposition to Mr. Roberts," it was suggested.

"Yes, there is, and there is a great deal. It comes from all sides. You can hear it everywhere around here. I don't believe that he could be renominated if it was not for existing conditions. I do not think that he should be placed upon the ticket."

"What is the cause of the opposition to Mr. Roberts?"

"There are several reasons. He is very unpopular. I did not go into my office to befoul or besmirch people. I don't think that by doing so I would help my party or do harm to the reputation of my predecessors."

ROBERTS IS CONFIDENT.

He Expects to be Renominated for Controller in Spite of Louis Payn.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—Controller James W. Roberts, who is enough of an anti-Platt man to have been the cause of the original talk of "smashing the slate," reached this town about noon. His advance guard and manager of his boom, Deputy Controller Morgan, came Sunday night and had surveyed the field a few hours when his chief arrived. John S. Hazel, the Buffalo State Committeeman whom Congressman R. B. Mahaney tried to defeat in the Buffalo primaries, was here early to-day, and with Col. Morgan escorted the Controller to the rooms which had been secured as headquarters. The Erie County delegates were enthusiastic in their work for the Controller.

They had a cold shiver every time they caught sight of Louis F. Payn. Payn has been going about declaring that the slate is to be busted. When he went to Mr. Platt with this suggestion, the latter is said to have replied: "It would be a heap of fun, but poor politics." The expert and sagacious, also those who are somewhat familiar with the methods of Mr. Payn, do not feel any alarm at his talk of smashing the slate.

Controller Roberts walked up and down the piazza with his friends as unconcernedly as if he had no expectation of anything but smooth sailing.

"I think I shall be renominated," he said to a correspondent for The New-York Times who asked him if he regarded the opposition as serious. "As I understand it," he continued, "the entire ticket is to be renominated. I do not think the slate will be smashed."

Mr. Roberts has displeased the "boss" because he has not worked his office in the interests of the machine. Every one expects him to keep right on working his office against Mr. Platt, but, inasmuch as Mr. Roberts is solid with the Erie County people and the State ticket needs some support there, Mr. Roberts's name is still on the slate.

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ESTABLISHED 1835.

HANCOCK SURE OF RENOMINATION.

He Professes to Favor a Declaration as to the Excise Law.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—Attorney General T. E. Hancock has his headquarters in Cottage 8, United States Hotel, and has been receiving his friends there all day.

"I do not understand," he said to a correspondent of The New-York Times, "that it has been definitely determined not to mention the excise question in the platform. In fact, I rather think that mention will be made of it. Personally, I believe that the party should take a definite stand upon the question.

"It is one that mainly affects New-York City, and it seems as though the delegation from that city should have some suggestion to make on the subject. In the interior of the State we no not hear so much talk about it. I do not think it will affect the vote in the interior counties very much."

As to his own candidacy, Mr. Hancock said that there had been some little opposition to him, but he felt very confident that he would be renominated, and so he will, without doubt.

NO OPPOSITION TO ADAMS.

He Has Something to Say About Excise in Its Relations to Utica.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams said to-night that he was unable to see any opposition to his renomination.

Asked about the excise question, he said: "I have not thought very much about it. I have a leaning toward the plan of leaving it alone in the convention."

"Is the question likely to affect many votes in your section?"

"It may affect a few in the City of Utica. A few of the men in the liquor business who voted with us last year say they will not do so this year; but there will not be enough to materially affect the total vote in Oneida County."

As to the general political situation in Oneida, Mr. Adams said there was a great deal of bitterness in the Senatorial fight in his district, and that Mr. Coggeshall's friends were insisting that they would stick to him until the last.

CHEMUNG TRIUMPHS OVER TIOGA.

Fassett Makes a Combination Which Upsets One of Platt's Plans.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—One of the side issues of the day developed in the Fassett headquarters. It has been known for some time that it is the wish of T. B. Platt that E. C. Stewart of Tompkins be nominated in the Fortieth (Tompkins, Broome, and Chemung) District, for the Senate. This district adjoins Mr. Platt's stamping ground, and he has been desirous of conferring some political favors upon Mr. Stewart.

The edict had gone forth that Stewart was to be the choice of the Republicans of the district, and it was a foregone conclusion that he would receive the nomination with little or no opposition.

The Chemung chieftain saw it was impossible to do anything single-handed, so he made overtures to the Schuyler County people, who have a candidate in the person of Owen Cassidy, who is a member of the State Board of Health. While Mr. Cassidy is also a Platt man, he is not of the pronounced type of Mr. Stewart; neither has he been selected by the Boss for any office.

Therefore Mr. Fassett willingly entered into a combination with the Schuyler people, and they, with Chemung's delegation, will make the nomination.

ALL CUT AND DRIED.

Arrangements Complete for the Routine Work of the Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—Nearly all the details of the convention's routine have been agreed upon. The arrangements at the convention hall have been completed. Tickets were issued to-night by Chief Clerk Reuben Fox of the State Committee. There will be plenty of room for all, for there is not much of a crowd outside of delegates and alternates.

Myer Nussbaum of Albany, the to-be candidate for the Senate of the Republicans in the Twenty-ninth District, will nominate John Palmer for Secretary of State.

After a consultation with E. N. Wilson and young Horace White, the nominee for the Senate from the Thirty-sixth District, Mr. Hancock decided to have Mr. White present his name to the convention.

James F. Gluck of Buffalo will present Mr. Roberts's name for Controller.

Col. J. L. Cunningham, President of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, will nominate Mr. Colvin for State Treasurer. He presented Mr. Colvin's name two years ago. Mayor Green of Binghamton will second the nomination.

William Griffis of Utica, ex-newspaper man, now private secretary to Congressman Sherman, will present the name of C. W. Adams for State Engineer and Surveyor.

OFF FOR THE CONVENTION.

New-York Almost Depopulated of Republican "Statesmen."

The New-York City delegates to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, left the city yesterday in detachments. The train which went from the Grand Central Station at 9:45 o'clock in the morning, carried about forty delegates. Others went later in the day. Among those who went in the morning were G. W. Wanmaker, William H. Ten Eyck, W. J. Matthews, John Reisenweker, and W. A. Tucker.

Job Hedges, Mayor Strong's secretary, went to Saratoga Sunday night. He desired to be on the ground early, and will make a strong protest against the seating of the "snap" delegates from the new Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where Mr. Hedges is supposed to head the administration forces against the adherents of Mr. Platt.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, who has insisted all along that he would not figure in the Republican Convention, even though his friends in the First District, under the direction of Martin H. Healy, placed his name at the head of their ticket, was at his desk as usual yesterday. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, however, had already gone to Saratoga with Col. Cruger.

Mr. Brookfield and Gen. Anson G. McCook called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and remained with him for some time. They said, however, that they called to see the Mayor on personal affairs that had nothing to do with politics.

"Abe" Gruber of the Twenty-first Assembly District, said before starting: "The 'regulars' will control the convention. I mean by the 'regulars' that class of Republicans who have no Democratic virus in their veins. Brookfield's statement that a straight Republican ticket in this city could not poll more than fifteen or twenty thousand votes did more to beat him than anything else."

Among those who went up on the train at 11:30 o'clock were George E. Morey, Charles W. Brant, Edward Dubois, W. M. K. Olcott, and Dr. E. Valentine Buck.

THE ESSEX COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Griggs and Ward Gather In All the Delegates for the New-Jersey Republican Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—The primaries for the election of delegates from Essex County to the Republican Gubernatorial Convention, to be held at Trenton next Thursday, took place to-night, and were the most exciting held in years. Only three of the candidates, Elias S. Ward, John Kean, and John W. Griggs, figured here, and in the order named. Griggs carried all the temperance strongholds, and Ward carried everything else in the county.

The understanding is that after the informal ballot the Ward delegates will split for Kean and Griggs. The latter carried thirty-eight delegates, six in the First Ward, one in the Fourth, four in the Eighth, three in the Ninth, one in the Tenth, one in the Thirteenth, one in the Fourteenth, eleven in Orange, one in West Orange, one in Franklin, five in Montclair, and one in Verona. The remainder of the delegates will vote for Ward on the first few ballots, and then the majority will go over to Kean of Union County.

The nineteen delegates elected in Newark for Griggs and the same number in the townships, will stick to the Passaic man through thick and thin, so said John Eisele, his ardent admirer, to-night. Mr. Eisele says their game will be to have the Ward men stick to their man as long as they can, so as to injure Kean's chances, whom Griggs considers his most formidable rival. Major Carl Lentz, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who is a firm supporter of Kean, was elected a delegate, despite an enormous opposition. Men from many wards, and even Democrats, voted in the Major's district, however.

Elias S. Ward said to-night that he had carried the whole county, but this is not so, nor is the claim of Judge J. Frank Fort true that Griggs has carried half of the county, although Mr. Eisele claims that on second choice Griggs has from seventy to eighty delegates in the county.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Mercer County Republican primaries this evening resulted in twenty-three districts being contested. The contesting delegations are divided between Kean, Griggs, and Rogers. Of the sure districts, Kean obtains six delegates and Griggs twenty-two.

T. D. SULLIVAN ASSOCIATION'S PICNIC

Games of Many Kinds Enjoyed by Thousands of People.

The annual picnic and games of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association were held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday.

The entertainments of this well-known and popular organization have always been successful, and the one of yesterday was no exception. The custom of former years was varied in one respect, no charge being made for admission to the park. Consequently, when the gates were opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, people entered in crowds, and before 4 o'clock there were 2,000 men and one-tenth as many women present.

The members of the association did not, as in former years, proceed to the park in a body, but went as individuals or in twos and threes.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band began to play at 4 P. M. After the music the series of nine games was begun, under the direction of John T. Norton of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, who was the clerk of the course. The games were as follows: One hundred-yard run, handicap; 100-yard dash, 300-yard dash for novices, 880-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; high jump, handicap; half-mile run, championship, and 100-yard dash, open only to the members of the association.

In addition there was an exhibition half-mile run by T. P. Conneff of the New-York Athletic Club.

The officers of the games were as follows: James T. Sullivan of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, referee; Hugh Baxter and W. J. Swan of the New-York Athletic Club and S. A. Nelson of The New-York Evening Sun, judges; A. A. Jordan and M. Murphy of the New-York Athletic Club and C. C. Hughes of the Pastime Athletic Club, timers; William H. Robinson of Cornell University, starter; F. J. Grode, announcer, and E. C. Carter, official handicapper.

Brooklyn Policeman Killed Hunting.

Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn Police Department received word last evening that Patrolman Richard Schoonmaker of the Grand Avenue Precinct had been accidentally killed while hunting at White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y., yesterday.

The dispatch was sent by the wife of the policeman. Schoonmaker was absent on vacation. He was thirty-two years old and was appointed to the force Aug. 8, 1892.

One of the Machine's "Indorsements."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At the Republican County Convention held in Ithaca on the 14th inst. a very respectable gentleman, a delegate, who is not charged with its composition, arose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Tompkins County in convention assembled heartily indorse the Administration of his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York, and that it is the sense of the convention that the interests of the Republican Party will be well subserved were the highest office within the gift of the people conferred upon the Hon. Levi P. Morton.

It was seconded by another delegate, who believes in the "machine," who wished the vote to be taken then and there. The Chairman of the convention called for a rising vote, and the delegates generally got upon their feet, and then solemnly sat down again. There was not even a shadow of applause, and there was no more enthusiasm over this "indorsement" than is evidenced by a jury which has tried a fellow for chicken stealing, found him guilty, and appended to their verdict a recommendation of mercy. AN AMUSED SPECTATOR.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1895.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bros
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

THE GREAT MOISTURE ABSORBENT
"HUMIDINE"
Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet, preserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis' 98% Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

RESCUE MISSION WORKERS MEET

A Conference Opened at St. Bartholomew's Parish House—Addresses by Col. H. H. Hadley and George Graff.

The conference of the United Rescue Workers of New-York City and vicinity, under the auspices of the National Christian Men's Union for Total Abstinence and Rescue Work, was begun yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Parish House, and will be continued until Saturday night.

The conference was opened in the afternoon with a consecration meeting of prayer, praise, and testimony. Col. H. H. Hadley, Superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, presided. At the evening services, George Graff, Superintendent of the Madison Square Church Mission, a branch of Dr. Parkhurst's work, presided, and a delegation from the branch of the Temperance Union, presided over by Gen. O. O. Howard, was present.

In speaking in the afternoon of the work of rescue missions, Col. Hadley said: "It is no longer a guerrilla warfare. It has come to stay, and reaches a class of people which the churches do not seem to reach."

Col. Hadley spoke of Mr. Graff as formerly the associate of "Danny" Driscoll and "Danny" Lyons, two murderers who were hanged in the Tombs, and in the evening Mr. Graff said:

I went into a mission one night with a friend. He said that if we told a straight story we would get a quarter, and could then go for something to drink. I went forward and, kneeling, said: "God be merciful to me, a sinner." But I didn't get the mercy nor the quarter.

I went in after that alone. The meeting was over, and only the Superintendent and his wife were there.

"Go away. You are a 'crook,'" he said.

"There is the making of a man in you," said his wife, who took me to the back of the mission to pray.

"If that man is saved, you will have to get him a new set of brains," said the Superintendent, "for whisky has eaten out all that he used to have."

But I knelt and said again: "God be merciful to me, a sinner." And I meant it, and He saved me.

The meeting this afternoon will be addressed by John Jaeger, Superintendent of the Mission of Living Water in Chrystie Street. Mr. Jaeger is said to have learned to read the Bible without learning the alphabet, and, while he can read fluently, he does not know the different letters even now. The Industrial Christian Alliance will occupy the platform this evening, and the meeting will be led by Arthur W

EDITORS IGNORE EXCISE

No Reference to Sunday Laws in the Republican Resolutions.

DR. DEPEW ADVISES TAKING A STAND

Morton Is Indorsed for the Presidential Nomination Next Year—No Expressions in Regard to New-York Campaign.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—Chauncey M. Depew spoke words of encouragement to the members of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New-York, which held a meeting to-night in the United States Hotel. William J. Arkell presided, and A. O. Bunnell of Dansville acted as Secretary. About fifty members of the association were present. The constitution was amended by providing that instead of editors of Republican papers being eligible for membership in the association, only Republican editors of Republican newspapers shall be entitled to membership. Dr. Depew, who was in the hotel, was asked to address the association. He recalled his time at college, when he edited a weekly newspaper. He had always felt that the editors of the rural press more clearly represented and defined the sentiments of the people than their city brethren in the profession, and that they best indicated the pulse of the people. He felt that the resolutions and declartions of intentions adopted by the association to-night would outline what the policy and platform of the party should be. He concluded:

The party should deal with live issues and take a stand in all such that may arise, as a live party is bound to do. The excise question should be met squarely. After talking with Messrs. Platt, Miller, and Hiscock, no two of whom agreed on this question, I find myself troubled with water on the brain. We should take a decided stand on this question. If we pass it by without notice, the Germans will think we are afraid, and will withdraw their representatives in the churches and the schools. If we fail to act, the Germans will think we did not want to say what we meant, while the ministers will argue that we were unwilling to state our position on this absorbing question. The Germans will distrust us and the ministers will term us cowards. We should state our position on a broad and high plane. I believe we will carry this State this Fall to a certainty. There is no reason why we should not, if we state our position plainly on the questions of the hour. We have control of the Gubernatorial chair, the State Legislature, and the New-York City administration. If we do carry the State the question as to which party will elect a President next year will be decided out of hand, but if we fail, as the conventions will be held next year in early June, the question will be in a state of inconceivable doubt. All we need do is act with Republican judgment and caution.

These sentiments were enthusiastically applauded, a number of the Republican editors thinking, with Mr. Depew, that the convention should express the position of the party on the excise question. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Depew was greeted by the delegates, and the proceedings of the meeting were resumed.

The Committee on Resolutions, composed of John A. Sleicher of New-York, W. A. Smyth of Owego, Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse, and John L. McArthur of Granville, reported, and, after some discussion, resolutions on the excise, home-rule, school, and currency questions were stricken out for the reason that it was not considered within the province of the association to suggest what the work of the convention should be. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republican editors of the State of New-York send greetings to the delegates to the Republican State Convention about to meet, and pledge the aggressive, earnest, and vigorous support of the Republican press for the candidates who shall be named to lead the party again to triumph this Fall.

We congratulate the people on the result of the sweeping Republican victories at the late elections and the distinct indications of returning prosperity that have so rapidly followed the rejection by the people of a Democratic National Administration, which had neither a wise foreign nor a creditable domestic policy. Democratic incompetency in the National Government has wrought the change from a bond-paying to a bond-issuing administration.

We invite all who seek for a restoration of the prosperity of the past and a general resumption of business, who believe in honest money, honest elections, economy in public service, municipal reform and good government in State and local administrations, to unite in support of the nominees of the Republican State Convention. The first trial since the time of Buchanan of a Democratic Federal Administration, in Executive and legislative branches, has been made. The result has been a needless and reckless sacrifice of the advantages to our farms and factories of Republican reciprocity, the imperilling of American industries and of the welfare of our working masses, the jeopardizing of the Nation's credit, the changing of an annual Republican surplus during President Harrison's Administration of $53,000,000 to an annual deficiency under President Cleveland of $53,000,000; of an annual average reduction of the public debt under President Harrison of $58,000,000 to an annual increase of the public debt under President Cleveland of $81,000,000; of average monthly receipts of the Public Treasury under the McKinley tariff of $20,000,000 to an average per month under Prof. Wilson's bill of only $22,000,000; the wiping out of a Republican surplus and the substitution therefor of a Democratic deficit; an increase of $163,000,000 in the public debt, and of $7,000,000 in the annual interest charges for many years to come.

We congratulate Gov. Levi P. Morton on the careful and faithful performance of his public duties, always with due regard to the interests of the people, and with proper concern for the welfare of the party that preferred him for his exalted office, and that indicates him as his choice for standard bearer in the great National contest of 1896.

We approve the action of the Republican majority in the Legislature, which strengthened the safeguards of honest elections, upheld the cause of municipal reform, improved and strengthened the Judiciary, legislated in the interests of good government, and voted to give the Australian ballot law a fair trial for the first time in this State. Its record presents accomplished results not surpassed by those of any previous Legislature within the last generation. A deficit of nearly $1,000,000 in estimated corporation and inheritance taxes, the addition of nearly $2,000,000 to the State's expenses by the transfer to it of the burden of the pauper insane, and heavy deficiencies on account of the Constitutional Convention and of appropriations deferred by a Democratic Legislature have somewhat increased the tax rate, but the fact must not be overlooked that the increase in new appropriations was only $300,000 this year, and that with a settlement of its liabilities in part the legacy of a Democratic administration, the finances of the State have been put on a better basis, and the way plainly cleared for a decrease in the tax rate next year.

We commend the administration of all the Republican State officers who were honored by the party with their respective nominations two years ago, and who have by their official conduct testified to their appreciation of party and public confidence.

After the adoption of these resolutions the editors adjourned.

DR. TALMAGE AND DR. SUNDERLAND

The Brooklyn Clergyman Has Not Yet Decided to Go to Washington.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage said last night in regard to the report that he was going to Washington, D. C., to succeed the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, that Dr. Sunderland did not intend as yet to leave the church. Dr. Talmage added that he received a communication to-day from Washington signed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the deacon and elders, and a number of prominent members of the church, asking him if he would work as copartner with Mr. Sunderland. He had not made up his mind just what he would do.

He would, however, give the matter his careful consideration. When asked if he would go to Washington in case Dr. Sunderland resigned, he said he would probably do so. He will write an answer to-day to the letter.

A Jumbo Carp.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A carp weighing 47½ pounds, which was finally killed with a load of buckshot by William Hibbs of Bristol, has created a sensation on the Upper Delaware. Mr. Hibbs was fishing in the river, when the big carp took his hook, and a battle royal ensued. After playing the fish unsuccessfully for ten minutes, he tied a fence rail to the end of his line, and threw it overboard. Away went the rail, skimming over the surface of the water toward the middle of the river. Then Mr. Hibbs hurried home and got his gun, which was loaded with buckshot. Accompanied by a neighbor, he secured a rowboat, and started in pursuit of his prize. By this time the big fish was pretty well tired out, and when the fence rail was reached, the line was pulled in until the fish was brought to the surface of the water, and Mr. Hibbs shot him. The big carp, which weighed 47½ pounds, had six hooks and two lead sinkers fastened in his jaws, together with about twenty yards of line wrapped about his body.

The largest and best advertisement for Cleveland's baking powder, is Cleveland's baking powder itself.

It ought to be.

It costs more to make, pound for pound, than any other, and it is worth more.

But it costs you no more than inferior brands. We're content with a fair profit, that's all.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Mayor Wanser Signed Resolutions Ordering Permanent Contract with Jersey City Company—Meeting of Protest.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 16.—Mayor Wanser today approved the resolutions ordering contracts for a new water supply—the contract with the Jersey City Company for a permanent supply, and that with the East Jersey Company to be temporary, or until the Jersey City Company is ready to deliver water, which may be two years.

Mayor Wanser says he approves the Jersey City supply because he believes it to be the best offered, and the cheapest considering the advantages it carries with it. The Mayor also states that the city debt will not be increased, because the contract does not bind the city to purchase the plant. That can only be done by direct vote of the people. In the meanwhile, the city will receive pure and unpolluted water at a stated price per million gallons.

Mayor Wanser further explains that his approval of the resolutions is distinct from the signing of the contract. That document will now be prepared by the city's law officers and submitted to him for his signature, so that ample time will be given, to those who wish to have the matter reviewed by the courts, to take action. Should the courts sustain their objections the contract will not be ratified, and the city is not bound by the present action.

As to the temporary supply, Mayor Wanser says he never advocated it, and, although he approves it, it is against his better judgment, because the price is $43, while the permanent supply is to cost $39.75, while the East Jersey is hampered by the fact that it can only deliver its surplus Newark supply.

The Mayor also devotes some space to criticising the opponents of the contract, and particularly to the fact that while a year ago the same persons opposed a contract with the East Jersey Company, they now warmly advocate taking a temporary supply from the same company at an increased price.

Counselor Charles Thompson went before Judge Lippincott this afternoon and applied for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the city authorities in awarding the contract to the Jersey City company. Judge Lippincott granted the rule, which was made returnable Sept. 21.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Congregational Tabernacle this evening to protests against the proposed water contract with the Jersey City company. Dr. L. J. Gordon presided, and Willard Fisk was Secretary.

Ex-Assemblyman Frank O. Cole charged that the excuse given for the condition of the water, that the Passaic was very low, was not true. He said there was an abundance of water in the river. He denounced the contract as a crime—one that would tend to greatly increase the debt of the city.

Congressman Thomas McEwan criticised Mayor Wanser's action freely, and characterized it as that of either a fool or a knave. He said it would have been impossible to turn the Mayor from his course, and that when he gave the public a hearing on the subject he had already made up his mind what he would do.

H. V. Condict said the water to be furnished by contract at the present consumption would cost $13,000,000, and the city would then have to buy the plant for $7,950,000, which was ruinous extravagance.

The meeting appointed a committee to raise funds to make a legal fight against the contract.

GOING TO CHICKAMAUGA AND ATLANTA

The Party Which Leaves Albany Tonight for the Southern Section.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The following will compose the party which will start from here to-morrow night to attend the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields park and the Atlanta Exposition:

Gov. Morton, Col. Ashley Cole, private secretary; Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr., military secretary; Surgeon General M. O. Terry, Chief of Ordnance Benjamin Flagler, Commissary General of Subsistence Henry T. Noyes, Quartermaster Gen. W. C. Wiley, Aides de Camp Col. C. Frank James, Col. John Jacob Astor, Col. George B. Agnew, Col. Herbert L. Satterlee; Military Attaché, Major J. W. Burbank.

Legislative Delegation.—Senators O'Connor, Stapleton, Higgins, and Cantor, Speaker Fish, Assemblymen Cutler, Goodsell, Stanchfield, La Fetra, and Foley, Sergeant at Arms Garrett B. Benson, and three officers.

Guests.—Commissioner Straub, B. B. Odell, Jr., and Charles W. Hackett.

Mrs. Morton and her daughters have decided not to take the trip, and there will be no ladies in the party.

CHARACTER OF THE ROCKEFELLER FIRE

Incendiary, Says Chief Minnerly—Criminals to be Caught.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Chief of Police Minnerly of North Tarrytown is to-day investigating the cause of the fire which on Saturday night destroyed the barn and greenhouses of John D. Rockefeller, at Pocantico Hills.

Chief Minnerly says that he will run down the firebugs, as he is positive the fire was the work of incendiaries. A number of laborers who were discharged Saturday night, two hours before the fire, from Mr. Rockefeller's estate, where they had been making improvements, by Superintendent Balze, are suspected of the crime. Seventeen men were discharged by the Superintendent without any notice. Balze claims that he laid off the men as there was no more work for them to do this year on the property.

This is the second time that Mr. Rockefeller's barn has been destroyed by fire in some mysterious way.

Sprigge—Moss.

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—Miss Mary Ada Beatrice Moss, daughter of Charles Moss, Q. C., and a very well-known and popular society lady, was married this afternoon to Samuel Squire Sprigge of London, England, sub-editor of The Lancet, the leading medical paper in Great Britain.

The marriage took place at St. James's Cathedral. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. J. O. Miller, President of the Bishop Ridley College. He was assisted by the Rev. E. C. Acheson of Middletown, Conn., and the Rev. Dr. Scadding. The wedding party left this afternoon and will visit New-York and other American cities before sailing for England.

Deer Park to Celebrate.

DEER PARK, L. I., Sept. 16.—Deer Park will celebrate to-day the two hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of the Woods. Stores will be closed and appropriate exercises will be held. One important feature of the celebration will be a display of old flags that were used in the conquests incident to the settlement and development of Long Island. A special train will leave the Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad for Deer Park at 11 o'clock A. M. The train will be in charge of the Executive Committee, and will take to Deer Park the speakers and guests from Brooklyn and New-York.

Medals to Volunteer Life-Savers.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps Club had an entertainment and ball at Peter Woolley's "Old House at Home," at the fobt of Eighty-fourth Street, last night. The friends of the corps and a large number of invited guests were present. There were professional features in song and music and dancing.

Capt. Jacob Seelig and Lieut. Daniel J. Ryan of the corps were presented with silver medals for having saved twenty-three lives during the past Summer. The presentation was made by J. Wesley Jones, President of the Life-Saving Corps of the State of New-York.

Latest Arrival.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Sept. 7 and Southampton 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 P. M.

PREPARING IN SYRACUSE

Getting Ready for the Democratic Convention Next Week.

A BIG CROWD OF VISITORS EXPECTED

Secretary Charles R. De Freest Has No Doubt of a Complete Democratic Victory in November.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The arrangements for the Democratic State Convention, which will meet in this city a week from to-morrow, are nearing completion, and the indications are that Syracuse will have the biggest crowd in the city that has been gathered at a State Convention in many years.

Charles R. De Freest of Troy, Secretary of the State Committee, was here to-day completing arrangements for the entertainment of delegates. He was met by State Committeeman John F. Gaynor and other local leaders. He visited the Alhambra, where it was arranged to have the platform extended into the hall, so that it would accommodate 200 persons. The delegates will be seated in the body of the hall by Congressional Districts, instead of by Committees. The band will be stationed in the gallery in the rear of the hall.

Mr. De Freest said to The New-York Times correspondent that he expected there would be 4,000 or 5,000 visitors here in addition to the delegates, and he believed that it would be a most enthusiastic gathering. From the indications throughout the State, he believed Democratic victory was due this year, as every effort had been made to conciliate the two factions of the party.

Mr. De Freest says that the delegates and leaders will begin arriving in the city next Monday, and a meeting of the State Committee will be held in the evening to transact preliminary business, and issue tickets to those who are entitled to stay in the convention. Ample accommodations will be made for the newspaper representatives, seats for seventy-five men being reserved in front of the stage, while the telegraph operators will be stationed in the wings on the Alhambra stage.

Syracuse is especially interested in the contest for State Engineer and Surveyor, in that Russell S. Stuart of this city is one of the leading candidates. As Syracuse will have a representative on the Republican State ticket in Attorney General Hancock, many of the Democratic leaders believe that this city should also be represented on their ticket, and as Mr. Stuart, from his connection with the canals as Division Engineer, is acquainted with the duties of the State Engineer, they believe him to be the most available man. Oneida County will present the name of G. Clinton Ware of Boonville, who, during the administration of Gov. Flower, was Superintendent of the Black River Canal.

THE FACTIONS UNITED.

All Divisions Represented in the Allegany Delegation.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Allegany Democratic County Convention was held at Cuba this afternoon. E. D. Loveridge of Cuba was made Chairman, and T. M. Davis of Alfred and P. J. Quinn of Belfast Secretaries. The delegates to the State Convention were placed in nomination by Thomas O'Connor of Wellsville, a recognized Hill leader of Western New-York, and are as follows: Edgar W. Cowles, Bolivar, independent; Robert A. Scott of Friendship, Cleveland Democrat, and William C. Middaugh of Scio, Hill Democrat.

Judicial Delegates—C. A. Farnum, Wellsville; F. M. Todd, Cuba.

Senatorial Delegates—P. H. Kelley, Cuba; J. L. Lackman, Canandea; P. J. Quinn, Belfast; E. C. Gilbert, Rushford; Louis Selbert, Belvidere; T. M. Davis, Alfred; G. W. Eisenaur and Joe Levy, Wellsville.

The strongest county ticket ever placed in the field is headed by Ebenezer S. Bartlett of Canandea for member of the Assembly and Elba Reynolds of Belmont for County Judge.

THE SYRACUSE CITY CAUCUSES.

James K. McGuire Will Probably Be Nominated for Mayor by the Democrats.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Democratic city caucuses held here to-day were very largely attended and the most enthusiastic in years, and the result finds delegates pretty evenly divided for the various candidates for Mayor.

James K. McGuire, the popular young orator, came out with flying colors, capturing the First, Fourth, and Twelfth Ward delegates complete, and getting a creditable showing out of the other wards. Ex-Mayor Ryan captured the delegates from his own ward, the Thirteenth, and Police Commissioner Henry Lyon secured those from the Fifth Ward. Mr. McGuire claims seventy out of the ninety-five delegates elected, forty-eight being necessary to a choice.

Inasmuch as James K. McGuire is the recognized leader of the anti-Hill faction of the party here, his fine showing to-day is regarded as very significant. He fought it out single-handed against W. B. Kirk, State Committeeman John F. Gaynor, and other prominent Hill men, and won with ease.

Harmony in Wyoming.

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 16.—At the Wyoming County Democratic Convention to-day delegates were selected to the State Convention. It has been many years since the party leaders came together without factional differences to disturb their deliberations, with a full representation from every town, and with not a contested seat. The following gentlemen were elected unanimously as delegates to the State Convention: Frank W. Brown, Warsaw; William Bauer, Granville; Frank P. Hulette, Arcade. Alternates: George H. Wright, Pike; J. Seward Chapman, Castile; Lewis Lounsbery, Warsaw.

To the Judicial Convention for the Eighth District, the following delegates were named: O. P. Stockwell, Attica; Michael L. Coleman, Castile.

The Senatorial delegates to the Forty-sixth District Convention are Charles Morganstein, Attica; J. H. Van Arsdale, Castile; John Dwyer, Eagle; Charles E. Cushing, Middlebury; Joseph M. Potter, Wethersfield; Frank J. Kearney, Warsaw; Andrew J. Kuster, Sheldon; Jeremiah H. Vincent, Pike.

With a determined effort to make the State ticket nominated at Syracuse a success, the convention adjourned.

Two Democratic Nominations.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention to-day nominated Judge Day of Moravia for Senator from the Thirty-ninth District.

The vacancy on the Democratic ticket in the Second Cayuga Assembly District was filled to-day by the District Committee naming John Langham of Fleming for member of Assembly.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Democratic.

WYOMING COUNTY—Frank W. Brown, William Bauer, Frank P. Hulette.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—Edgar W. Cowles, Robert A. Scott, William C. Middaugh.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Senate.

Thirty-ninth District—Judge Day, Democrat.

Assembly.

CAYUGA COUNTY—Second District—John Langham, Democrat.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—Ebenezer S. S. Bartlett, Democrat.

The Brazil Mail Line's Affairs.

Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday heard an application made by Howard Van Sindren for the appointment of a referee to pass upon the accounts of Henry Winthrop Gray as receiver of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company.

Counsel said the company failed in 1893. Its assets were, it is said, about $2,500, while its liabilities were more than $3,000,000. The only asset which the receiver had been able to impound was a subsidy of $5,000 for carrying the United States mails. Claims had been filed by creditors for only $180,000. Decision was reserved.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

The muddy tinge of shirts, handkerchiefs, napkins, and table cloths just from the wash, is often from the poor soap. It will cost little, if any more, to have them washed with Ivory Soap.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

A QUEER NEW-YORK NINE

Beaten at Baseball Easily by the Philadelphia Team.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 9; New-York, 5.
Washington, 16; Brooklyn, 12.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 11; Washington, 3.
(Second game.)
Baltimore, 7; Boston, 4.
Cleveland, 7; Cincinnati, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	78	39	.667
2—Cleveland	78	45	.634
3—Philadelphia	74	47	.612
4—Brooklyn	65	55	.542
5—Pittsburg	65	55	.542
6—Chicago	65	55	.542
7—Boston	63	55	.534
8—New-York	63	57	.525
9—Cincinnati	60	57	.513
10—Washington	38	78	.328
11—St. Louis	36	82	.305
12—Louisville	30	90	.250

The New-York baseball team had a very much patched-up appearance in the game with the Quakers at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and perhaps this had something to do with their defeat. Burns played at first, German at third, Davis at second, and "Aunt Agnes" Stafford in left field. The local team also had a new face in the pitcher's box—young Doheny, the up-country twirler, making his first appearance in this game. This young man did all right for a time, but he couldn't keep up the pace, and the heavy batsmen of the Philadelphia nine executed a war dance in the fifth inning, which resulted in 5 runs. Carsey pitched for the visitors, and was fairly effective. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H'milton, cf	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Deleh't'y, lf	2	1	2	1	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	1	0
Th'pson, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, ss	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Clements, c	2	0	5	1	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b	1	2	1	1	2	0	0
Boyle, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	0	0
Carsey, p	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total	9	11	24	6	2	1	0

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	0	1	0	1	2	2	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
V'n H'n, cf	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, 2b	2	2	2	2	7	1	0
Stafford, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burns, 1b	0	3	10	0	0	0	0
German, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Doheny, p	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Total	5	8	24	16	1	3	0

Philadelphia ..... 1 1 0 1 5 0 1 0—9
New-York ..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; New-York, 3. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Carsey, 1; off Doheny, 6. Struck out—By Carsey, 2; by Doheny, 4. Home run—Sullivan. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Thompson, Tiernan, Davis, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Carsey. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Cross, Trompson, Sullivan, Van Haltren, Burns. Double plays—Fuller, Davis, and Burns, (2.) Clements and Hallman. Passed balls—Wilson, (2.) Wild pitches—Doheny, (4.) Hit by pitcher—Cross, (2.) Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYN WINS AND LOSES.

Two Poor Games Played at the Washington Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Two poor exhibitions of baseball were given here to-day. The home team fielded like amateurs all the way through, but managed to win the first game by heavy batting. Brooklyn won the second game on account of the ineffective twirling of Anderson, Malarky, and Boswell. The fielding of the visitors was brilliant. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	0	0	3	0	0		
Joyce, 3b	3	2	3	1	2		
Abbey, rf	4	4	2	0	0		
McGuire, c	2	3	5	1	0		
Selbach, lf	1	1	0	0	0		
C'tw'g't, 1b	2	3	7	1	0		
Crooks, 2b	1	1	3	1	1		
Shieb'ck, ss	2	2	4	1	2		
Mercer, p	1	1	3	0	0		
Total	16	19	27	10	6		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	5	5	0		
Shindle, 3b	0	0	3	1	0		
Corcor'n, ss	1	3	1	3	0		
L'ch'ce, 1b	1	0	9	0	0		
Anders'n, lf	2	2	1	0	0		
Daly, 2b	2	1	3	2	0		
Foutz, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
Grim, c	2	4	0	2	0		
Kennedy, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	12	17	24	9	0		

Washington ..... 4 0 0 4 1 1 0 6 .—16
Brooklyn ..... 2 1 5 3 0 0 0 0 1—12

Earned runs—Washington, 14; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 6. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 11. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2; off Kennedy, 4. Struck out—By Mercer, 5. Home runs—Abbey, McGuire, Corcoran. Three-base hits—Joyce, McGuire, Cartwright, (2,) Crooks, Griffin Two-base hits—Mercer, Griffin, Anderson. Stolen bases—Grim, Crooks, Mercer. Double play—Cartwright and Shiebeck. Hit by pitcher—By Mercer, 1. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

SECONG GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Joyce, 3b	2	1	1	0	2		
Abbey, rf	1	2	0	0	0		
McGuire, c	0	1	2	3	0		
Selbach, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Cartw't, 1b	0	0	10	2	0		
Crooks, 2b	0	1	2	1	1		
Shiebeck, ss	0	0	0	5	0		
Anderson, p	0	1	0	2	1		
Malarky, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Boswell, p	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	3	6	18	14	5		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	1	1	1	0		
Shindle, 3b	4	2	1	1	0		
Corcoran, ss	3	1	2	3	0		
L'ch'nce, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		
Anderson, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	2	1		
Foutz, rf	1	2	1	1	0		
Grim, c	0	0	1	0	0		
Abbey, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	11	9	18	10	1		

Washington ..... 1 0 2 0 0 0— 3
Brooklyn ..... 4 2 0 3 2 0—11

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Washington, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 2; off Malarky, 1; off Boswell, 1; off Abbey, 2. Struck out—By Boswell, 1; by Anderson, 1. Three-base hits—Joyce, Abbey, V. Anderson, Lachance. Two-base hits—Selbach, Griffin. Stolen base—Foutz. Double Play—Anderson, Cartwright, and McGuire. Hit by Pitcher—By Malarky, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Game called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston ..... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 1—7

Base hits—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Hemming and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland ..... 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 .—7
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 13; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Parrott and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

The games scheduled to be played at Pittsburg and Louisville were postponed on account of rain.

For the Temple Cup.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—President Young of the National League announced to-day that by a majority vote the League had decided that the clubs winning first and second place in the championship race are entitled to play for the Temple Cup. Mr. Young and President Byrnes of the Brooklyn Club have framed rules to govern the contest. Seven games are to be scheduled, and the series to end when one club has won four. The net receipts are to be divided between the contesting teams, on the basis of 60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser.

Will Have No Prizefighting.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 16.—The police here delivered another severe blow to prizefighting in this vicinity when they declined to allow the management of the Hudson Athletic Club to bring off the fifteen-round bout between "Jimmy" Barry of Chicago and "Kid" Madden of Brooklyn to-night.

Late in the afternoon the adverse attitude of the authorities compelled the club to announce a postponement of the principal bout, but the knowledge that the management would put on a couple of boxers and make a test case was sufficient inducement to draw 200 or 300 spectators, who were not charged for admission.

Raymond, better known as "Peck," Barry of Jersey City, and "Jack" McKeck of Brooklyn, who were to have given a preliminary bout to the Madden-Barry contest, were chosen to make the test. "Sparrow" Robertson announced that the men would give an exhibition of friendly sparring. The police, in charge of Chief Murphy, formed a cordon around the arena, and when Barry and McKeck had finished the first round arrested them. Bail was furnished for their appearance in the police court to-morrow morning.

Mr. Kersey Leaves Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16—Steam yacht Conqueror left the harbor quite unexpectedly shortly after 9:30 to-night on some unknown errand. Shortly before 9 o'clock, when the stores were all closed, the crew were bustling around the streets for supplies, and at 9:20 F. W. Vanderbilt's carriage drove down to the yacht club, from which there alighted Mr. Vanderbilt and H. Maitland Kersey. They at once boarded the Conqueror's steam launch, which shoved off. Soon the Conqueror herself got under way and proceeded to the westward.

Rumor has it that while Lord Dunraven remains here these two gentlemen will endeavor to arrange more racing with the Defender, as Lord Dunraven is accredited with being quite disgusted with his present standing with the American people.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 16.—Passed East—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Cosette, F. L. Osgood; Formosa, George F. Fabyan; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew; schooner yacht Elsemarie, J. B. King.

Passed West—Steam yachts Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Scionda, Alfred W. Booth; Katrina, H. F. Noyer, and Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; sloop yacht Carita, F. E. Barnes.

Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, from Whitestone, L. I., came to anchor in Cowbay and has gone out of commission.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, and schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Winona, Alfred W. Serrell.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Yachts Sailed—Steamers Hermione, Robert Goelet; Columbia, William C. Whitney, and Sultana, John R. Drexel, and schooner Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.

Sloop yacht Wasp, R. L. Lippitt, arrived and sailed.

Yachts Arrived—Steamers Earl, King of the Eastern Yacht Club; Dungeness, Mrs. Lucy Carnegie; Maretta of the Eastern Yacht Club; Mindora, C. H. Merrill; Viking, H. A. Hutchins, and Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; schooners Alert, J. N. Luning, and Ariel, George H. B. Hill, and sloop Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Other Yachts in Port To-night—Steamers Conqueror, Frederic W. Vanderbilt; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Zara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe, and Satanella, Perry Belmont; schooner Atlantic, W. A. Marshall, and sloops Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, and Zigeuner, Max Agassia.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Philadelphia, at the Polo Grounds, 3:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Philadelphia, at the Polo Grounds, 3:30 P. M.

Essex County Wheelmen's parade and garden party at Newark.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.

Baseball.—Baltimore vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

THE CHOLERA IN HONOLULU

Fifty-eight Cases and Forty-four Deaths up to the Latest Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The steamer City of Rio Janeiro arrived from the Orient via Honolulu this morning. She is now in quarantine, no communication whatever being allowed with the shore. She brings only one passenger, a Mrs. Bacon, from Honolulu. It is believed the steamer will be promptly released from quarantine, as she has been out from Honolulu eight days, with no sickness aboard. The Board of Health is now sitting to determine the matter.

Quarantine Officer Chamers, who has come ashore from the City of Rio Janeiro, states that there had been fifty-eight cholera cases in all at Honolulu up to the 8th inst., the date the steamer sailed. Of these, twenty-four were new cases since last advices, and fifteen of them resulted fatally. Out of a total of fifty-eight cases, there have been forty-four deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Herbert has sent instructions to Admiral Beardslee regarding the cholera on the United States steamship Bennington. Admiral Beardslee wired Secretary Herbert, asking if he should direct the commander of the Bennington to cruise along the islands during the prevalence of cholera at Honolulu. The Secretary replied that the better course would be to order the Bennington to sea on a cruise until the disease was eradicated.

The instructions will be sent to the Bennington by the next steamer for Honolulu, but Secretary Herbert is of the opinion that the commander of the Bennington may have used his own discretion by this time and put to sea to prevent further spread of cholera, as naval medical experts declare that the dis

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Camille.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Fantasma.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—1492.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:45—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	69	52	56
6 A. M.	68	53	57
9 A. M.	69	57	60
12 M.	80	62	66
4 P. M.	81	68	69
6 P. M.	78	71	69
9 P. M.	70	64	65
12 P. M.	69	64	65

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 63.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 61.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 73.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 67.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NOT AN ISSUE TO BE DODGED.

The convention which meets at Saratoga to-day is likely to be silent or to execute a clumsy dodge on the excise question, but, whatever it does, that phase of the question which has been exciting interest in this city for several months will not fail to be an issue in the coming election of members of the Legislature. Voters will not dodge it, whatever conventions may say, and the action of a considerable class of them will be determined by the attitude of candidates and of parties on this question, and the effect will not be limited to the vote for Senators and Assemblymen.

Democrats have no occasion to apprehend the effect of facing this issue squarely, but they will need to avoid making it in the wrong way. There has been little sign of interest in "more liberal" excise laws or more liberal Sunday laws, except upon the simple question of a general prohibition of liquor selling on Sunday, and the interest in that differs in different localities. It is in effect a local question and is involved in the larger issue of local "home rule," or self-government, and upon that the Democratic Party has a well-defined position, which it can safely afford to insist upon. It has the support of members of the party everywhere and of most independent voters and many Republicans besides.

On the general question of closing saloons or prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday Democrats may differ, and there are towns in the State controlled by that party which are opposed to granting licenses for liquor selling at any time. It is in accordance with the principle of "home rule" that they should be able to have absolute prohibition for themselves, so long as a majority of their people desire it, but they cannot expect to force it upon communities a majority of whose people are opposed to it, and Democrats certainly are not in favor of trying anything of the kind through the power of the State Government. The same principle applies just as fairly to this Sunday question.

It would not be safe for the Democratic State Convention to declare in favor of an absolute repeal of the clause of the excise law prohibiting Sunday liquor selling, and it would not be consistent with the home-rule principle. The difference of sentiment on the subject in different cities and towns and the different effect produced by one policy or the other makes this eminently a proper subject for local regulation. All the arguments against the present law can be satisfied by leaving the matter to local option, for they affect only the local application of the law and the local consequence of enforcing or failing to enforce it.

If we stick to the issue of leaving the question of Sunday selling to a vote of the people in each city or town, there is no need of any declaration by a State Convention on that question itself, for it ceases to be a matter of State policy and becomes one of local regulation. The local-option proposition is, in fact, simply a proposition to drop Sunday prohibition as a requirement of State law, to be enforced everywhere, regardless of the wishes of the people affected, and to make it depend upon the decision of the people themselves in their several organized communities.

Having made Sunday prohibition a local question, it would cease to be a party question, except so far as local government itself continued to be a matter of party control, and the vote with reference to it would be quite independent of party lines. How it would result in this city or that, or in any town, it does not concern the real issue to inquire. The local-option principle is equally sound, whichever policy might be adopted in one city or town or another, and the time and place to discuss the question of permitting or forbidding Sunday sales would be in the local canvass of each community.

There need be no declaration on the Sunday selling question in State Conventions, but there should be a distinct declaration on the question of local option in the matter. If the Republicans evade it, the Democrats can face it with all the more confidence and speak out in favor of home rule in home affairs with assurance that it cannot repel voters of their own party and may win many who are not of the party.

DEBT—NOT MONEY.

Let us suppose that at the opening of Congress Mr. Carlisle and the President should recommend the funding of demand notes in bonds bearing not more than 3 per cent. interest; what would be the result? We put to one side, for the present, what the action of Congress on such a proposition would be, because it is quite impracticable to predict it with any certainty. If the House were governed by the petty and reckless leaders who guided the action of what was the minority at the last session, and will be the majority in the next, it would do nothing. And if the Senate should follow the advice of the men who, out of jealousy, or spite, or worse motives, tried to baffle and discredit the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, not only last session, but the previous session, then the Senate would block intelligent action, even if the House were inclined to it. Probably both bodies would yield to public opinion if that opinion were definite and firm and aggressive. And it is to public opinion that we now address a few plain statements of fact.

The demand notes of the United States now outstanding are of two sorts, the legal tenders proper, or greenbacks, and the Treasury notes of 1890. The greenbacks were issued during the war for services and supplies with which to carry on the war. They were "notes" in precisely the sense that a merchant's promise to pay is a note; they never were, and never can be, anything else. They are promises to pay, evidences of debt. The Treasury notes of 1890 were issued for the purchase of silver bullion and they also are promises to pay and evidences of debt. The greenbacks were directed to be reissued under the act of 1878, whenever they should be redeemed, and under the act of 1875 they are redeemable, on presentation, in gold. Had they been canceled when redeemed, as was, in part, provided for by the original resumption act, they would give us no trouble now. The reissue of them was John Sherman's cowardly bid for the inflation vote at a time when the Republican Party was threatened with disaster. By that reissue they became a perpetual debt, more inconvenient, and more dangerous, than debt in any other form known in our history, with the exception of the Treasury notes. These are a little worse because they are associated in the popular mind with the silver for which they were issued, are redeemable at all the Sub-Treasuries, and find their way back sooner than any other currency paid out by the Government.

Both these kinds of notes are mischievous and threatening, not as debt, but as "money." If they were, by law, recognized as debt, if they were canceled as fast as they came into the Treasury, or if they were made exchangeable for bonds, they would cease to do any mischief or to threaten any. Under the original acts authorizing the issue of the greenbacks, they were made so exchangeable, but that privilege—or right—was taken from the holders of these notes under the mistaken theory that the Treasury would be helped thereby. It ought to be restored, and the same right should be acknowledged in the holders of the Treasury notes of 1890.

If we had a revenue in excess of expenditure, the best possible use to make of it would be in the payment of demand notes. This would gradually reduce the burden now resting on the gold reserve, establish beyond all possible doubt the stability of the currency, take the Treasury out of the banking business for which it is so hopelessly unfitted, and relieve the vast business interests of the country of the perpetually renewed embarrassment and apprehension now attaching to the condition of the gold reserve. As we have not a revenue in excess of expenditure, the Government should be authorized to do, what every intelligent banker or business man would always do, change a troublesome and harassing demand debt to interest-bearing paper. This would accomplish the same results as payment of the demand debt in cash. It would in some respects be more advantageous. These notes having for a long time been used as currency, no sudden change regarding them would be wise. Any withdrawal of them by funding would be governed by the actual demand for them as currency and would accordingly be as gradual as the condition of trade required. Above all other benefits, however, would be the concrete and convincing evidence that the notes are not money but debt. That fact once imbedded in the public mind, the future policy of the Government as to the currency would be very simple, easy, and secure.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S LETTER.

The letter published yesterday in which Lord Dunraven justifies his withdrawal from further competition for the America's Cup, after losing one race by a clear defeat and one by an adverse decision after a foul in which the American boat was crippled, has less weight of matter in it than was fairly to be expected. Certainly a man incurs some responsibility when he challenges for the America's Cup and induces the building and equipment of one or more very costly yachts, which are of no general use as yachts, even as racing yachts, being designed and rigged for the single purpose of meeting the challenger. The cup defender is entitled as well as the challenger to have the question of superiority fairly tried by sailing the races to a finish according to the agreement.

It may be said that this question has been virtually settled, in the case of the Valkyrie and the Defender, by the abandonment of further contests on the part of the owner of the former. It is true that the inference of almost everybody on this side from Lord Dunraven's procedure is that he withdrew because he did not believe his boat to be a match for the Defender, or at least that he would not have withdrawn had he believed her to be fit to regain the cup on her merits. But Lord Dunraven has repelled that inference. If he leaves the cup in our possession, he abandons it in such a manner as to becloud our moral title to it as much as possible, while at the same time, by ordering his own vessel to be stripped and put in cruising trim, he prevents any further tests of her speed with the Defender, such as might readily have been arranged, and very possibly with the very trophy at stake for which he challenged.

In order to justify such a course of action, a man should be able to adduce very cogent reasons, such as it cannot be said that Lord Dunraven's letter contains. What appeared to most of its readers the most weighty part of his previous letter, and that which came nearest to a justification for his withdrawal from the races, was its declaration that the crowding of steamers near the starting line, while the contestants were manoeuvring for position, endangered the safety of the vessels and the lives of their crews, and that he would not again subject his yacht and his men to such a risk. This protest was so well heeded that it is agreed by everybody who saw the start on Thursday that never in a race for the America's Cup has there been such a space of clear water around the starting line, or a field for manoeuvring so unobstructed. Certainly there has not been so clear a field in any one of the races in which Lord Dunraven himself has taken part in these waters. Yet the objection upon this score, after it had been removed by the efforts of the committee, was declared by Lord Dunraven to be "the least serious" of his objections. The most serious of them was to the approach of steamers near enough on the weather side to interfere with the wind and on the lee to disturb the water.

Probably it would be impossible in a cup race sailed just off the Bay of New-York, in a light breeze and smooth water, entirely to obviate this objection. In such circumstances both racers would doubtless be retarded more or less, and the obstruction, if not willful, which has not been charged, and which cannot, we think, fairly be charged, would operate as much to the disadvantage of one boat as of the other. The owner who was entirely confident of the superiority of his boat would be annoyed by it, but he would be less annoyed than the other owner, and certainly he would not propose to abandon the races on account of it. Much less would he deprive himself, by immediately dismantling his boat, of the opportunity to show that, with a clear course secured, his belief in his vessel was justified. His antagonist might keep the cup but he would take the honors. It is quite impossible to admit that the owner of the Valkyrie takes the honors abroad with him in his withdrawal.

CLUBS AND THE EXCISE LAW.

We have more than once presented reasons which seemed to us conclusive why the excise law of this State has no sort of application to clubs, but the subject continues to excite interest and to invite discussion, and some persons go so far as to rake up judicial decisions under some other law or in relation to some other point, in order to bolster up an untenable position.

We have shown the absence in the excise law of any kind of implication that it was meant to apply to clubs, and the presence of a continual implication that it was not meant to apply to them, and cannot be applied to them, but some people are still puzzled by the sweeping language of the section prohibiting any person, "whether having a license or not," from selling or giving away on Sunday. But it is no more sweeping than the prohibition of sales without a license on other days, and by comparing the two we are strengthened in our contention that neither has anything to do with the consumption of liquor in clubs by their members.

The week-day prohibition comes first in the law, and it declares that "any person who, without having a license granted to him in pursuance of a law of this State, permitting him to sell either strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer," shall sell those beverages, "to be drunk or used on the premises where the same shall be sold," or any contiguous place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Considering the fact, as we have heretofore shown, that there is no provision made for granting licenses to clubs, and that they are not included among those who may become applicants for licenses, does this prohibition apply to them?

The Sunday prohibition is contained in the very next section and is extended to license holders by applying the same penalty to any person who, "whether having a license or not, shall sell, offer, or expose for sale or give away any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, on Sunday." The phraseology is significant of the inclusion of licensed persons on Sunday in the same prohibition that applies to all persons on other days. In the section prohibiting unlicensed selling there was no occasion for the use of the words "offer or expose for sale or give away," for licenses are not granted for those purposes, and there is no object in them where actual selling is not permitted. But on the day upon which licensed persons are also under the prohibition, the extension of the inhibitive words to offering, exposing for sale, and giving away is necessary to prevent evasion and to make the enforcement of the prohibition practicable.

So far as clubs are concerned there is no possible difference in the application of the two sections. If it is unlawful for them to supply their members with drinks on Sunday, because it is selling "strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer" on that day, then it is equally unlawful for them to supply their members with the same drinks or week days, because that would be selling without a license, and no license can be granted "in pursuance of a law of this State" except to keepers of hotels, saloons, stores, and "drug stores."

All this makes it plain, as we have contended from the start of the controversy which the hasty and unwarranted assertion of the Police Board started, that it all depends on whether clubs sell liquor within the meaning and intent of the excise law. If they do, they violate the law just as much on week days as on Sundays, and there is no way of making their sales lawful. But they do not sell liquor at any time, within the meaning of the law, which authorizes the granting of licenses to certain classes of persons for a "business," in which those persons must be "actually and beneficially interested" as owners or proprietors and in which they must be "engaged" or about to be engaged, when the licenses are granted. Clubs are in the same position as families in this matter, and any way the subject is argued, the appplication of either prohibitive section of the law or any section of it to them is reduced to an absurdity. What the Police Board threat amounted to was an extension of the law to the consumption of liquor, though the statute does not assume to interfere with that.

THE BIG COMMITTEE QUESTION.

It is a safe prediction that the convention at Saratoga will not adopt the plan of enlarging the Republican State Committee to one member from each of the 150 Assembly districts. The prediction is safe because it is an anti-Platt plan, and Platt will control the action of the State Convention. What Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, and others have been working for for the very purpose of breaking Platt's control over the party organization is precisely the thing that this convention will not do.

It will refuse to make this increase in the membership of the committee for the simple reason that it very likely would break Platt's control. At all events, it would greatly enhance the difficulty of maintaining it. The plan would make the committee more representative and make party action more responsive to the wishes of the rank and file, but that is not what Platt wants. Representative committees are not subservient to boss control, and the Platt theory is that wisdom resides in the boss, not in the rank and file.

The anti-Platt men are so few and feeble at Saratoga that they seem timid about launching their big committee proposition, though they have been trying to drum up support for it for months past. Even Fassett seems to have had the fight taken out of him and is averse to leading any such forlorn hope as that of getting the enlarged State Committee. His fight in Chemung was for his political existence, and he won, and now he does not seem to covet sure defeat in the State Convention on any proposition. He will probably be an extremely harmonious delegate.

Platt is "on top" now, and bossism is at its climax at Saratoga. Its main pillar is manageable committees, directed from the centre, obedient to the boss, not representative of the rank and file, and Platt's convention is not going to knock out that support of his power. If his party has any desire to "unload" him, to get rid of bossism, and to have representative committees and popular organization, it will have to submit to defeat as the first step. Nothing succeeds like success, and so long as bossism is allowed to succeed at the polls it will continue to succeed in caucuses and conventions.

A BUREAU OF DEFAMATION.

The Army and Navy Journal remarks that "there appears to be located somewhere in Washington a bureau of defamation who have on several occasions made the senior Major General of the army the object of their attacks." The St. Louis Republic has been made the medium of their last attack."

The phrase "bureau of defamation" is very suggestive, and implies, among other things, that there are several such assailants, and that the newspaper dispatch which The Journal refers to is not only the channel used for their purposes. As we noted the other day, the dispatch showed, from internal evidence, a hand familiar with the War Department and with West Point, as it quoted regulations governing cadets at the Military Academy, with which a newspaper correspondent at Washington would not be likely to be acquainted. Nor is it to be presumed that any one connected with the press would have any interest in thus attacking Gen. Miles.

Its malicious statements were in keeping, also, with a number of other attacks and insinuations for a specific purpose; for no doubt Gen. Miles's approaching command of the army will be distasteful to a very few prejudiced, narrow-minded men, forming a clique in Washington. But outside of the dispatches concocted in the "bureau of defamation" at Washington, we have seen no comment, in any part of the United States, unfavorable to Gen. Miles's succession to the command of the army. It has been regarded rather as a compliment to the great army of citizen soldiery who volunteered between 1861 and 1865, in addition to being the well-earned reward of distinguished service and also the continuation of the time-honored precedent.

We showed the other day the falsity of the assertion in The Republic that Gen. Miles's seniority was due to "luck and marriage," and that he had "done nothing to earn his rank." Tested, therefore, by the maxim, "Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus," the whole attack would go to pieces. But another instance of malignant absurdity from "the bureau of defamation" in that dispatch was the assertion that Gen. Miles "is in every essential a newspaper General. For many years he kept an officer on his staff whose apparent duty it was to puff Miles and to see him illustrated in the picture papers!" Yet the officer presumably referred to in this sentence—having been, in fact, prior to entering the army, connected with the press—was an aide on the staff of Gen. Hancock, at Governors Island, at the time of Gen. Hancock's death; nor, again, does the dispatch offer the slightest proof that he ever wrote an article for publication while on the staff of Gen. Miles.

The "bureau of defamation" further sought, as we showed, to rake up and fight over the old Geronimo controversy, settled nine years ago, and to misrepresent and distort the facts about it. All this was evidently for the purpose of assailing Gen. Miles in the interest of some other officer. The object of the dispatch was well known in Washington a week before it appeared, and was talked about by officers, and it is even said that names were freely mentioned as those of its instigators. No doubt a shrug of the shoulders or an insinuation was also expected sometimes to do service for the "bureau of defamation."

This is not the kind of occupation that Secretary Lamont or the country expects of military officers. The Secretary might well furnish such officers with something more legitimate to do. The higher and more National an officer's reputation, the more he may suffer from malicious misrepresentation and intrigue, as the case of Gen. Thomas showed. But the present will not be an instance of the "eagle soaring" that by "the mousing owl" is hawked at and killed. Our Washington dispatches have indicated that it is practically settled that Gen. Miles will duly succeed Lieut. Gen. Schofield in the command of the army, so that these malicious attacks on him will have been fruitless.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN SIAM.

The rumor that France, in order to strengthen her position on the Mekong, has induced China, in alleged violation of an agreement with Great Britain, to cede to the French part of the Shan State of Kiang-Hang, has again brought into British politics the position and attitude of France in Siam. Lord Rosebery's declaration in the House of Lords that the object of the activity of France in Southeastern Asia has been "the foundation of a great Eastern empire, which is to be conterminous with India," is plausible, or it would be plausible, if we were to grant that the French Foreign Office were conducted exclusively with a view to promote either the interests or the prestige of France, and not partly with the view of conciliating the French elector.

What would be most pleasing to the French elector would of course be the defeat and humiliation of Germany, but those are not at present attainable luxuries, and French politicians and publicists are fain to fall back upon twisting the tail of the British lion, as the cheapest form of national glory at present open to them. In Siam, it has led them, according to charges very distinctly made in the English press, not merely to inducing China to cede to France territory which was granted to China on the express condition that she should not alienate it, but also to violate the French treaty with Siam by occupying and fortifying places upon the west of the Mekong which were remitted to Siamese control by the treaty. There must be some significance in actions which have elicited from Lord Salisbury the declaration that "both in China, and I think to some extent in France, there has been a tendency to underrate the claims and rights of her Majesty's Government."

In all these procedures of France it is difficult to discern any more substantial motive than a desire to make it appear to the French electorate that France is annoying and humiliating England. If France were in the same situation as England, an overcrowded country with an increasing population, under the necessity of extending its markets, and with a vast mercantile marine seeking employment, these colonial enterprises would have a rational basis. In the absence of such a basis, there is nothing more practical to be discerned in any of the recent foreign enterprises of France than a desire to titillate the national vanity sufficiently to induce the nation to meet the bills for unremunerative operations.

More magnanimity than good sense, it seems to us, was displayed by Richard Irwin, the old man who was run down by a bicyclist, and rather severely injured, while walking along Riverdale Avenue on Sunday. The accident occurred at the foot of a steep hill, and at a sharp turn in the road, which had prevented the wheelman from seeing Irwin until so close to him that a collision was inevitable, and, after it took place, instead of hastening on and leaving the unfortunate pedestrian to take care of himself as best he might, a course too many bicyclists have pursued of late, the Newark man who had caused the trouble at once summoned the nearest doctor, and remained to accept such consequences as might ensue. This was conduct wholly admirable, but the fact remains that it was to inexcusable carelessness that Mr. Irwin owed his broken nose and bruised head. No wheelman has a right to turn a corner at such speed that, if any one happens to be beyond it, somebody is sure to get hurt. This is what Mr. Roberts, the particular wheelman involved in the Riverdale accident, certainly did. Therefore was Mr. Irwin wrong in declaring that no blame could be put on him. Considering that the question of evil intent did not enter into the matter, and that the subsequent behavior of Mr. Roberts was manly and decent in the highest degree, of course there was no need that he should be drawn and quartered, or even sent to prison for life, but for all that the case was one in which arrest and a bit of a fine would have had the good effect of making both Mr. Roberts and lots of other bicyclists give more heed in the future to where they are going.

A week ago it was the Rev. Mr. Wilson who talked in a ludicrously unpractical way about the Cuban revolution, and the duties of the United States in relation to it; last Sunday it was the Rev. Cortland Myers who took a turn at showing how small a part good intentions have in wisdom. He denounced the recent yacht races as a wicked waste of time, and an excuse for a very orgy of gambling. As a matter of fact, those races were not a waste of time in any sense for the vast majority of persons who either took part in them, or who went down the bay to see them, and, so far as gambling went, there was marvelously little of it, considering how important and interesting these events have come to be. Where real grounds for the severest sort of criticism were so obvious, it is marvelous that a metropolitan clergyman should have discovered two that are almost absolutely non-existent. Doubtless, bets were made on the result of these races. That was inevitable. And, doubtless, some among the thousands of excursionists neglected a duty or two in order to see the Defender's victory or defeat, but neither of these truths makes it any less true that international yacht races, if conducted by courteous sportsmen, would be of the greatest practical benefit to both England and America, and that a more innocent and healthful holiday could not be imagined than following the beautiful boats makes for this or any other public. Instead of inveighing against betting and time-wasting, which formed such microscopic elements in the competition, why did not Mr. Myers talk about the real enormities, such as trying to avoid defeat by hastily invented subterfuge on the one side, and the attempt to make assurance doubly sure by insistence upon technical "rights" on the other?

MR. CURTIS IN NEW-YORK

He Calls on Mr. Jordan at the United States Sub-Treasury—Hence Rumors of a New Bond Issue.

Wall Street was flooded with rumors yesterday about the gold reserve, the action of the members of the syndicate and the banks holding gold, and a projected new issue of bonds by the Government. There was very little foundation for the rumors.

Because William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was in town, and had a conference with Assistant Treasurer Jordan, the rumor mongers started a story that an issue of bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, was imminent.

Mr. Curtis, who went to Bar Harbor, Me., last week, came to New-York yesterday and called on Assistant Treasurer Jordan. The two gentlemen remained in conference for an hour, and then went out to luncheon together. Mr. Curtis, when spoken to by reporters, declined to discuss the situation. He said that he had come to this city from Bar Harbor, where he had been spending part of his vacation, on private business entirely. When asked whether he had a conference with some bankers here on the subject of the condition of the gold reserve he declined to answer.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan also refused to discuss the gold situation or an issue of new bonds. He said:

"I have not held any conferences or joined in any discussion about a new Government bond issue with Mr. Curtis, or with anyone else. A great many well-informed financiers do not consider a new bond issue desirable or necessary at this time."

J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the bond syndicate, said that he had no information about a new bond issue. He also said that he did not see the necessity for such an issue at present, but he was disinclined to discuss the question.

Although sterling exchange was easier yesterday, $1,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment today. William H. Crossman & Brother took $850,000 on their own account, and H. J. Baker & Brother, importers of chemicals at 95 William Street, took $150,000. This is the first time the latter firm has appeared as an exporter of gold, and the coin is believed to have been taken to meet obligations on the other side. There were no deposits of gold by the syndicate or by the National banks. There were several substantial sums deposited by banks in notes of large denomination for the transfer of small notes to the South for moving the crops.

It was persistently rumored on the Street that there was to be a meeting of bank Presidents to arrange for a large deposit of gold at the Sub-Treasury, but no such meeting was held. President Nash of the Clearing House Association said that he had no knowledge of any conference of bank Presidents.

The rate for call money advanced yesterday to 2½ per cent., and all the banks market up their call loans to that figure. If the reserves decrease during this week as much as they did last week, it is believed that the rate for call money may reach 6 per cent. before the end of the month. If this should prove to be the case, the exports would cease, and with it the drain on the Treasury's gold, for, with a 6 per cent. rate, the money could be more profitably invested here than in Europe, and, instead of exporting gold it would probably be imported.

It was reported yesterday that the associated banks of Springfield, Ill., have made a tender to the Government of $100,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks. Last week banks in Pittsburg and Rochester made similar offers, aggregating $1,000,000, but these offers were refused because the banks insisted on the Government paying the express charges both ways.

At the close of business at the Sub-Treasury yesterday the Treasury's gold reserve stood at $95,348,642.

AID FOR THE TREASURY.

Offers of Gold for Currency Received from Many Places.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Many offers to supply the Treasury with gold in small quantities of from $5,000 to $100,000 have been received, and all the offers considered favorable to the Government have been accepted. Several offers have been declined. One of these was from a Louisville (Ky.) bank, which desired the gold it offered to be accepted at its face value. Two other offers, where the banks wanted the Treasury to pay the express charges on the gold and currency both ways, were also rejected.

Secretary Carlisle declined to accept the tender of $100,000 in gold from the associated banks of Springfield, Ill., as the conditions imposed were unfavorable to the Government. This particular lot of gold is said to be light.

All offers of gold within the limit of tolerance in exchange for currency forwarded at Government contract rates have been and will continue to be accepted by the Treasury as long as this special concession is continued in force. Offers of "light-weight" gold have been declined. These lots of light-weight gold always make their appearance on occasions such as the present, but so far the Treasury has not been caught in the trap.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The associated banks and trust companies of Rochester have sent to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York $250,000 in gold to be exchanged for legal-tender notes. It is the purpose of the Rochester banks to do their share in maintaining the Treasury reserve.

FIRE DROPPED IN A LETTER BOX

A Letter to President Cleveland Partly Burned in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 16.—When a letter-carrier opened the letter box at Poplar Street and Summit Avenue this morning he found two letters partly burned. A lighted match had been dropped into the box.

One of the letters was addressed to "President Cleveland, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.," the other to "Miss A. Grange, Warrenville, N. J." Postmaster Jordan sent the letters to their destinations just as they were, and notified the police.

The Rebels Decided for Them.

From The Louisville Post.

In one of the battles of the Wilderness the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment was in the thick of the fight, and one color bearer after another was shot down almost as fast as the men could be replaced. But such was the fierce eagerness to keep the flag aloft, that at one time two men—gallant Irishmen—caught hold of the standard at once, as it was about to fall, and struggled for the possession of it. Just then a shot struck the staff, cutting it in two, and leaving one brave soldier with the flag and the other with the shattered staff in his grasp. "Faith," said the man with the flag, "the rebels have decided for us this time!" and went on with the flag floating above him at the head of the cheering men.

FATAL FIRE ON THE IONA

A Stewardess and Six Passengers Were Burned to Death.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER

Flames Spread So Rapidly that the Crew's Efforts to Save Lives Were of No Avail—Manager's Relation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The London and Edinburgh Steamship Company's steamer Iona, plying between Leith and London, caught fire on her trip to Gravesend this morning. The fire started in the cabin. Five women and one child, passengers, and the stewardess were burned to death. A number of others were badly burned and otherwise injured. The fire was extinguished by the use of the ship's fire apparatus.

The following particulars of the disaster are furnished by the manager of the London and Edinburgh Steamship Company:

"The steamer Iona left Leith Saturday evening at 7 o'clock with 100 saloon passengers and 50 second-class passengers. The part of the boat in which the second-class passengers slept was used as a saloon during the day, at night it was divided by a partition into sleeping compartments for women and men.

"At 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the ladies' compartment on the port side. The flames spread so rapidly and the clouds of smoke were so stifling that the crew were prevented from rescuing all of the passengers, being several times driven away from the burning part of the ship. The fire was controlled about 4 o'clock, when the charred bodies of seven persons were found in their berths, so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

"The cabin on the starboard side of the ship was only slightly injured, the spread of the flames to that side being checked by the protecting steel deck. During the progress of the flames the wildest excitement prevailed among the passengers. The saloon passengers, men, women, and children, rushed on deck, some of them almost naked, the women screaming and the children crying, and it was not until the flames were subdued that they could be pacified."

The Iona is lying in a dock at Wapping, and was inspected by a representative of The United Press to-day. The ladies' cabin was completely demolished. Some of the killed appeared to have fallen from their berths in their efforts to escape, and their bodies were found almost in ashes on the floor. The fire originated in the lamp room which adjoined the cabin.

GUNBOATS AGAINST CHINESE.

Ku-Cheng Officials Stubborn and Fo-Kien Subjects in Rebellion.

FOO CHOO, Sept. 16.—In consequence of the attitude of obstruction assumed by the Chinese officials toward the progress of the inquiry into the recent outrages at Ku-Cheng, and their refusal to carry out the sentences imposed by the examining court upon the ringleaders in the attacks upon the Christian missions at that place, two foreign gunboats have been ordered to ascend the river to demand the enforcement of the penalties imposed.

A rebellion has begun in the Province of Fo-Kien, and the local officials, instead of attempting to suppress the uprising, have fled. A force of imperial troops are on their way to the scene to try to put down the insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The State Department is without advices regarding the alleged latest phase of the Chinese situation in regard to a refusal of the Chinese Government to execute any of the men convicted of being participants in the missionary massacre unless they are assured that with the execution of these men all other demands will cease.

According to the latest information of the department, the Ku-Cheng Commission labors were uncompleted and the investigation at Cheng-Tu had not been begun. No dispatches have been received from Minister Denby.

SHIP HARTFIELD ABANDONED.

Panama Railroad Company Will Try to Repair Steamer Bridgetown.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British ship Hartfield, Capt. Lang, from the Clyde June 21, for Table Bay, caught fire at sea and was abandoned. The British brig Invercauld, Capt. Donaldson, from Barry, picked up part of the Hartfield's crew and landed them at Cape Town. Nine others of the crew are missing.

A dispatch to the Lloyds from Rio de Janeiro says that the British schooner Britannia, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, which ran ashore on Feiticeiras Bank, has been floated.

COLON, Sept. 16.—The Panama Railroad Company will undertake to repair the steamer Bridgetown of Boston, which was towed into this port disabled by the steamer Louisianian. The salvage is estimated at $2,000. The Bridgetown was bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Cayenne, when she lost her rudder and damaged her propeller.

PAPAL TEMPORAL POWER SCHEME.

A Report Which Cardinal Vaughan's Secretary Calls Ridiculous.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Cardinal Vaughan's secretary informed a United Press reporter to-day that he had heard nothing in regard to the document published in the Daily Telegraph.

This document asserted that the Vatican and the Italian Government had established a modus vivendi, whereby the Government shall cede to the Papacy a tract of Italian territory with a free seaport, thus restoring the temporal power of the Pope, in consideration of £200,000,000, raised by universal subscriptions, which would redeem the Italian Exchequer from bankruptcy.

The secretary expressed his opinion that the statement was ridiculous, and declared that he did not believe a word of it.

Many Newspaper Duels in Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Madrid to a news agency says: "A serious quarrel between the editorial staffs of the journals Pais and Nacion has resulted in a number of challenges. Four duels were fought with swords yesterday, and in each instance the Nacion's representative was wounded. Twenty-four other duels are pending."

Death, by Accident, of Lord Beaumont.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Miles Stapleton, tenth Baron Beaumont, died to-day from the accidental discharge of his rifle while he was shooting on his estates, Carlton Towers, Selby, Yorkshire. The charge shattered his head. He was forty-five years old. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twentieth Hussars, and had been an officer in the army since his arrival at eligible age.

Monuments of Friesach Burned.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—Fifty houses and the Dominician monastery at Friesach, Carinthia, were burned to-day. The town, anciently known as Virunum, is noted as retaining its ancient character. It was a flourishing place in the time of the early Roman Emperors.

Invalid Madagascar Invaders.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Gaulois asserts that while anchored off Majunga, Madagascar, the French transport steamer Shamrock afforded hospital accommodations to 5,000 French soldiers. At the present time, the paper says, half of the expedition are unfit for action.

Kaiser and Chancellor Meet.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Emperor William this afternoon took a train at Neufahrwasser for this city. Chancellor von Hohenlohe, who has returned from St. Petersburg, joined his Majesty at Dantsic, and for the remainder of the journey conversed with him.

Extensive Fire at Port Limon.

COLON, Sept. 16.—It is reported here that there has been an extensive fire at Port Limon.

Tolima Smallpox Epidemic Spreading.

COLON, Sept. 16.—The epidemic of smallpox in Tolima is spreading.

AN UNCONFIRMED BERLIN RUMOR

One Hundred and Fifty Persons Drowned by the Foundering of a Nameless North German Lloyd Steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that an unconfirmed rumor has reached that city that a North German Lloyd steamer has foundered and that 150 persons were drowned. Neither the name of the steamer nor the locality of the alleged disaster is given.

PERU REPORT OFFICIALLY DENIED

Orbegoso, Vice President of the Senate, Has No Financial Mission to Europe from the Government.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Sept, 16.—The report that Orbegoso, Vice President of the Peruvian Senate, is to go to Europe as the bearer of a special financial commission from the Government is officially denied.

TURKEY SUBMITS TO THE POWERS

Russia, France, and Great Britain Enforce Acceptance of Their Plans of Reforms in Armenia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Confirmation is had from a well-informed source of the report that the Porte has written its acceptance of the proposals of Russia, France, and Great Britain relative to reforms in Armenia.

BUENOS AYRES HAS A NEW FACTORY

Asphalt Works Put into Operation in Presence of the Mayor and Representatives of the Press.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 16.—The Barber Asphalt Works were started into operation to-day in the presence of the Mayor and representatives of the press.

A Grave Charge Against Lothaire.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mr. Greene, M. P., publishes a letter from an important English official in Uganda saying that Major Lothaire, the Belgian officer who ordered the execution of the British trader Stokes, shot 100 of Mr. Stokes's porters, besides seizing all of Mr. Stokes's ivory and baggage.

Heavy Failure of Corn Merchants.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Fox, Clinch & Co., corn merchants of Gloucester, have suspended payment. Their liabilities amount to £200,000.

The failure is ascribed to speculations in grain futures. It is stated that the firm will pay 10s. in the pound.

German Navy's New Rear Admirals.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Dantzic says that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to the Kaiser, and Captain von Arnim, commander of the Imperial Hohenzollern, have been raised to the rank of Rear Admiral in the German Navy.

Naphtha Spring Opened at Grosni.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—A naphtha spring has been opened at Grosni, in the Terek Province, in the Caucasus, which is throwing jets to a great height and discharging a great quantity of the fluid daily.

Ecuador Wants European Teachers.

COLON, Sept. 16.—The new Government of Ecuador is sending to Europe for a professor of political economy and four military instructors. It will also send for a marine expert for the Nautical School.

Canadian Steerage Rates Increased.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—At a conference of steamship men to-day it was decided to advance the westbound steerage passenger rates at once, and to advance eastbound rates shortly.

Meredith Read's Daughter Engaged.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is announced that Max, son of Count de Foras, Grand Marshal of the Bulgarian Court, will marry in November Maria, daughter of Gen. Meredith Read.

Austria's New Minister to Japan.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—Count von Wydenbruck, Councilor of the Austrian Embassy in London, has been appointed Austrian Minister to Japan.

Admiral Kirkland Calls on Mr. Bayard.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Rear Admiral William H. Kirkland, United States Navy, commanding the European station, this afternoon visited Ambassador Bayard at the embassy.

PARSON M'VEY WAS UNTIDY

So Cold Spring Folks Carped, and Its Methodist Episcopal Church Is Without a Pastor—Salary Was $250 a Year.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 16.—The Rev. Henry Pierce McVey has resigned the pastorship of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cold Spring Harbor, and has gone away, no one knows where.

It is said that the congregation of the Rev. Mr. McVey's church became dissatisfied with him because he did not dress in accordance with the Cold Spring Harbor clerical standard, and was untidy.

The Rev. Mr. McVey came from Ohio a year ago, and was very much liked at first. He had petty trouble, however, at one or two houses where he boarded, and finally came to Huntington to live. In the meanwhile the people of Cold Spring Harbor were talking about the young minister's manner of dress, and carping at him. The gossip reached the Rev. Mr. McVey, and he called the elders of the church together and resigned.

Not many of the congregation knew of his resignation until yesterday morning, when they went to church and found the doors locked. The congregation stood about, not knowing what to do, until word was sent that there would be no service, and that the Rev. Mr. McVey had gone away.

Elder Joseph Velsor said the pastor resigned because members of the congregation talked about him. A few sympathized with the Rev. Mr. McVey, and called attention to the fact that he had good clothes when he came from Ohio, but could not replenish his wardrobe on the salary given him, to say nothing of paying his board.

The conference guarantees the Cold Spring Harbor pastor $250 and the congregation is expected to add a substantial sum to this amount. It is said the congregation failed to contribute its share to the Rev. Mr. McVey's salary.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati is at the Waldorf.

—Col. William Goddard of Providence is at the Brunswick.

—Mayor John Fitzpatrick of New-Orleans is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman Walter Gresham of Texas is at the Gilsey.

—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan is at the Murray Hill.

—Judge Isaac H. Maynard of Albany and Senator Charles Lamy of Buffalo are at the St. Denis.

—Norman B. Ream of Chicago and Judge Edward M. Paxson of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—Bishop Charles Todd Quintard of Tennessee, ex-Gov. Henry C. Warmoth of Louisiana, and Baron von Tritsch of Dresden are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mayor George B. Swift and Frederick H. Winston of Chicago, ex-Senator Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota, and Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore are at the Holland.

CAMPOS GETTING READY

The Spanish Minister Says the Cuban War Will End in Six Months.

FALL CAMPAIGN TO BE VIGOROUS

Just Now the Heat Is Too Great for Field Movements—Stockades for the Protection of Spain's Army.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, said yesterday that he believes the revolt in Cuba will be crushed within six months.

He said to a reporter that he has received from Gen. Martinez Campos a personal letter, in which the Fall campaign against the revolutionists is fully outlined. Gen. Campos will conduct the campaign in person. No active operations will be undertaken, the Minister said, until the excessive heat is over. To push matters now would cause an unnecessary loss of life, because of the great heat on the coast and the many types of disease that prevail in warm weather.

Some aggressive work may be done early in October, but no serious fighting will be in order before November or December, he said. Then siege trains and assaulting columns will be sent against the rebels. They will be hemmed in and attacked simultaneously on all sides by the best regiments on the island.

Meanwhile vigorous organization goes on, the Minister said. Immense quantities of supplies are being received by the Spaniards in Cuba. They are of all kinds—medical comforts, war supplies, stores, &c. Depots have been erected all over the island as bases of supplies. Small fortifications have been made in a number of places. They are a species of stockade of timber, with the usual portholes, the outer side being protected by an earthwork face. The men are safe within such places.

The policy of the rebels is not to fight in the open, said the Minister. They shoot from an ambush, and for that reason are most difficult to get at. The mountain guns there do good service. Bursting shells are unpleasant neighbors.

In his letter to the Minister Gen. Campos says that more troops have been sent him than he had asked for. Gen. Campos believes that he has all the men necessary, artillerymen, cavalrymen, engineers, and infantry. In addition to these are the Cuban volunteers and the Commissary Corps. He says that Spain, unasked by him, has mobilized a third army corps of 25,000 men, and that they are ready for embarkation.

In reply to a query as to the personnel of the regiments, the Minister said that the regiments are all on a war footing, and that sixty guerrillas, or scouts, are added to each regiment. The guerrillas are picked men, and are invaluable for scouting and outpost skirmishing. The regular squadrons of guerrillas are composed of Spanish cavalry and Cuban cavalry, officered by the best men in the Spanish cavalry. In short, he said, they are irregular cavalry, and do invaluable work in harrassing the enemy by making rapid assaults and in general skirmishing.

A novel feature in this revolution, the Minister said, has been the introduction by the Spanish Army of the mountain guns. They are small, light, portable cannon. An artillery detachment and several guns are with all regiments. Two to three guns are with a regiment, and they throw shells into the thickets and woods, the general habitat of the enemy. This form of warfare has proved very satisfactory to the Spaniards, while it utterly demoralizes the untrained rebels, the great bulk of whom, said the Minister, are negroes.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, when asked as to the condition of the Spanish Navy on the Cuban coast, said that it was very satisfactory at this moment. Fifteen men-of-war of the cruiser type are on coast duty, apart from about twenty small gunboats. They are constantly on the alert, day and night, keeping the whole coast under observation and control. Twenty-nine gunboats are under construction in Spain and twenty in England. They are due on the Cuban coast early in November and December. Those building in the English shipyards will be armed with English rapid-fire guns, supplied from the royal arsenals of Great Britain. All cannon sold to Spain will be delivered at actual cost of manufacture.

These gunboats will be of the best material and construction. When they are completed over sixty heavily armed vessels will encircle the island. By the use of powerful searchlights, the Spaniards will be enabled to note any movements on land or water.

In this revolution, the Minister said, as in the previous one, the Cuban volunteers are fighting nobly, their loyalty to Spain and their gallantry being beyond praise.

When asked for his personal opinion as to the chances of the rebels getting a port, the Minister said there was no such probidea that the rebels could hold any port, the Admirals would concentrate war vessels, shell the port, and under a heavy fire land marines and sailors. He scouted the idea that the rebels could hold any fort. By use of modern rapid-fire guns, all Cuba could be made wholly untenable in a few hours, he said. In all the engagements with the rebels, where shells have been used, they refused to fight, and in the field the mountain gun is an invaluable firearm.

The war so far, Señor Dupuy de Lome said, has been largely of the guerrilla type. The enemy prefer the safety of the woods and mountains, but occasionally, when in large numbers, have swarmed down on small convoys. Then sharp engagements have followed. Gen. Campos has always been unwilling to sacrifice life unnecessarily, and the death rate of the troops in these engagements has been greatly exaggerated.

The Minister said that the extent of the area involved in the present revolution had been grossly exaggerated. It is confined to sections of Eastern Cuba, and the rebels hold no place of any importance whatever.

T. Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban revolutionists to the United States, made the following statement yesterday:

"It is reported in the newspapers that Señor Enrique Moreno, who, it is said, represents himself as an agent of the New-York Cuban Junta, is at St. Louis, Mo., enlisting men for service in Cuba. The report has no foundation in fact. Señor Moreno is not an agent of the New-York Cuban Junta, nor do I know who the gentleman is.

"The Cuban Junta shall not knowingly violate the laws of the United States, and it is known that enlisting men for military service is a violation of the law. Moreover, the Cuban revolution is in no need of men. What it needs are arms and ammunition for thousands of men, who, so far, are supplied with no other weapon than the machete. Arms and ammunition the Junta can buy within the law, and will do so without concealment."

CARTRIDGES FROM MASCOTTE.

Discredited Report that Two Warships for Rebels Are Building.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana, says that a patrol steamer seized a boat that was carrying cartridges ashore from the American steamer Mascotte. The three occupants of the boat were arrested and will be tried by courtmartial.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Government, having heard a report that two warships are being built in Great Britain in behalf of agents of the Cuban rebels, the Foreign Office is making inquiries into the truth of the report. At the leading shipyards the report is discredited. The Armstrongs are building many warships for foreign powers, and also a swift cruiser, of the purchaser of which no mention is made.

EXPEDITION FROM KEY WEST.

The Conde de Venadito Is Ordered to Intercept the Filibusters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 16.—In spite of the vigilance of the Federal authorities an expedition left this island last night for Cuba. The expedition comprised eighty-three men, forty-five of whom came from Tampa within a week and were joined by thirty-seven Cubans who have lived here for some time. Of the men who are from Tampa it is said that they belonged to the expedition which was to have sailed from Cedar Keys a few weeks ago, and whose arms and provisions were seized by the authorities of that place.

The expedition sailed on a schooner and was taken in tow by a fast towboat outside the reef. It will endeavor to land on the northeast end of Cuba.

The Spanish Consul and Collector of Customs were baffled by the information they received of the point from which the expedition would sail. Some reports were that it would sail from Contents Key, thirty miles from Key West, in the Gulf, to which point the cutter Morrill was dispatched.

Another report was that the expedition would leave Matacumbe Island, to which point the cutter Winona was sent. While these two vessels were away the expedition sailed from the eastern end of Key West Island. The arms were stored in the eastern martello tower, an old abandoned Government fort. The men are said to be provided with dynamite, grenades, rifles, and pistols.

The Spanish Consul notified the authorities in Havana of the proposed expedition, and the Spanish corvette Conde de Venadito arrived here this morning. She procured a local pilot and sailed to intercept the filibusters. This corvette is the vessel which fired on the American steamer Alliance off Cape Maysi.

A FAILURE OF INSURGENTS.

Serafin Sanchez Orders Thirteen Men to Destroy Punta Alegre.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Santa Clara says the insurgent leader Serafin Sanchez sent a squad of thirteen men, with orders to destroy the village of Punta Alegre by fire. The squad attempted to execute the order, but they were not successful and were driven away.

A force of 600 rebels made an attack a day or two ago upon a plantation at Aztamira, where Government troops were stationed. The insurgents were forced to retreat after a sharp fight in which many of their number were killed and wounded. The Government loss was five killed and three wounded.

A Premium for Spain's Gallantry.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—Louis Marx, an American tobacco dealer, yesterday gave $1,325, to be divided among the soldiers of the five Spanish battalions who displayed the most gallantry during the present campaign.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Silas D. Gifford.

Silas D. Gifford, ex-County Judge and ex-Surrogate of Westchester County, who died at Marble Hall, Tuckahoe, on Sunday, was born at Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., June 31, 1826. His grandfather, Amaziah Gifford, served in the Continental Army for four years. Judge Gifford lived with his parents until twelve years of age, and then went to Berlin, N. Y.; and entered Williams College. His father afterward removed to Bedford, Westchester County, where the son joined him upon his graduation from college. He taught school for a year in Sleepy Hollow, and gave up pedagogy to enter the law office of Judge Robert S. Hart, in Bedford, and upon being admitted to the bar, in 1852, established himself in Morrisania. Becoming prominent in his profession and in politics on the Republican side, he was appointed to the office of Town Superintendent of Public Schools, elected Justice of the Peace in 1856, and re-elected at the close of his term.

In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Morgan Surrogate of Westchester County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert H. Coles. He was elected Supervisor of Morrisania in 1870. His election to the office of County Judge occurred in 1871, and he held the office continuously till the close of 1883. The attachés of his court on his retirement marked their appreciation of his courtesy and ability by presenting him with a magnificent gavel.

He was appointed a member of the Recruiting Committee during the late war, and was instrumental in raising several companies of volunteers. He was always a leader in his party, and went to all the State Conventions. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Roe, and had two children, Jessie and Stanley Pelham Gifford, who is a mining engineer.

At the opening of the County Court and Court of Sessions in White Plains yesterday morning, County Judge I. N. Mills said: "The sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. Silas D. Gifford, formerly Presiding Judge of this county, has been communicated to us this morning. Judge Gifford was for twelve years the Presiding Judge of this court. No one was ever a better Judge than he. He was learned in the law, possessed of the soundest practical sense, of great application and industry, and absolutely impartial. His judicial record will long be a matter of just pride with all the citizens of this county. This court will, in honor of his memory, adjourn over the day, and also upon the day of the funeral, the date of which has not yet been announced."

Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman also adjourned his court after making a few eulogistic remarks upon the ex-Surrogate.

Josiah O. Low.

Josiah O. Low, a brother of A. A. Low of Brooklyn, died yesterday at Newport. Mr. Low was born in 1821, and was an old resident of Brooklyn. He was for many years the junior partner of A. A. Low & Co., importers, of this city.

Since his trip to India and around the world some years ago, Mr. Low had been an invalid, and had taken no active part in business or social life. He was a Director of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and was formerly connected with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city.

John M. Butler.

John M. Butler, who died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday, was a native of Indiana. He was sixty-two years old, and had been one of the prominent lawyers of the West, his practice being largely in railroad litigation growing out of the foreclosure and reorganization of railroads. He was a Republican, and in every campaign for years had made political speeches in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He never held any public office.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Joshua W. Woolston, President of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company, died Saturday night at Germantown, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, aged seventy-four years. He had been in ill health for over a year. Mr. Woolston was interested in a large number of coal and railroad corporations, and was for many years Treasurer and afterward President of the Delaware Division Canal Company.

—Nathaniel S. English, one of the oldest residents of Fairhaven, Conn., died Sunday night. He was formerly engaged in the West India trade. During his younger days he bought many herds of Western mules and horses, drove them overland to New-Haven, and shipped them to the West Indies. He was born in New-Haven, Conn., and was eighty-four years old.

—John A. Lemon, ex-Auditor General of Pennsylvania, died at Hollidaysburg, Penn., yesterday. He was born in Cambria County, and was seventy-two years old. Mr. Lemon was an extensive coal operator and railroad contractor.

—Hector Berthelot, one of the oldest and best-known French-Canadian journalists, is dead, aged fifty-three years. He was a caricaturist, and one of the owners of the Canard, a humorous weekly.

—Samuel Carlisle died suddenly at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, aged fifty-five years. He was for many years Street Commissioner of Trenton.

—Ezra R. King died yesterday at Sturgis, Mich. He was a breeder and trainer of trotting horses for many years.

—John S. Berden, an old resident of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

One Tenant Burned to Death.

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16.—This town was visited by a disastrous fire early this morning. The West Block, on Mechanic Street, a wooden building, was destroyed. One of the tenants was burned to death and three firemen were injured. The occupants of the block barely escaped in their night clothes. They had not time to save an article of their household goods. It was thought at first that all the tenants had been rescued, but Armdais Secord was burned to death. On account of the flames it was found impossible to reach his room, which was next to the upper floor, for the interior of the structure was dense with smoke. The window of the room occupied by him was broken, but the rescuers were too late. The body was recovered about 5:30 o'clock. It was found among the smoldering ruins on the second story. The building was owned by Mrs. Laura West of Spencer, who is insured for only $1,500. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss, taken as a whole, on building and tenants' property, will be quite large.

The Heaton's Crew Saved.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The schooner City of Augusta, Capt. Adams, from Georgetown, S. C., with coal, brought here yesterday Capt. Handy and crew of the schooner A. Heaton, before reported wrecked off Highland Light. The two vessels were in collision early Friday morning off Nausett, and the Heaton sank within two or three minutes after the accident.

Gen. Harrison Starts Homeward.

Ex-President Harrison took the 7:40 P. M. train last night over the Pennsylvania Road for Philadelphia.

He will remain in Philadelphia a few days and then proceed to his home in Indianapolis.

Absolutely correct styles in Furniture and best quality can be had, with lowest prices, at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 43 West 22d St.—Adv.

HOME-MADE COMIC PLAYS

May Irwin in McNally's New Farce at the Bijou Theatre.

MR. GOODWIN AS CHAUNCEY SHORT

Quite as Good Stuff as We Can Import from Europe and a Little Better than the Average.

The Bijou Theatre, which was opened last night for a new season, under the management of Rudolph Aronson, seems really to have begun a new term of prosperity. The decorations and furniture of the house have been entirely changed, and the mural paintings by Totjetti, the curtains, draperies, chairs, and lighting apparatus are all handsome and modern. The theatre, therefore, is a pleasanter place than it ever was before, and of the triumph of the first performance there is no doubt.

May Irwin is the star. The elevation to starhood has not changed her in any respect. She is as round, as blonde, as innocent looking—when her mood is not reckless—as pink and white and as blue-eyed as ever. She weighs, perhaps, 197 pounds and a fraction, and she looks her weight. She is, when she wants to be, a competent actress of comic roles, and her fund of personal humor is prodigious.

Her audience crowded the theatre, and when she looked over a country photograph album bound in red plush, with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Sparks, it laughed till it shed tears. It was equally delighted when she compounded a silver fizz with a degree of celerity and skill which the make-believe bartenders in the café scene of "The Great Diamond Robbery" would do well to imitate. When she danced, seeming to lose 100 pounds of her weight; when she burst into sentiment, when she "guyed," she seemed irresistible. When she sang her new darky songs—there were two of them, both good—one forgot her blonde hair, her peaches-and-cream complexion, and her blue eyes; every tone of her voice, every expression of her countenance, every gesture and motion combined to create an illusion now of a lovelorn Virginia darky, now a dangerous Tennessee "coon."

The medium of her droll eccentricities was a three-act farce of the recent American pattern, compounded with truly admirable skill by John McNally of Boston. It is not easy to make a successful piece of this kind. Though they all seem to be formless and lacking in all the qualities of a play, yet nine out of ten of them fail. "The Widow Jones" is assured of success at the beginning of its career. It was gravely stated lately by Mr. Joseph Brooks, in a newspaper "interview" about a four-million-dollar syndicate for the control of the play market, that a drama called "Louis XVII," secured by the syndicate, must be a fine play, because there never was a Louis XVII. For the same perfectly obvious reason "The Widow Jones" is a fine play. There is no Widow Jones.

The piece has a plot, but the motives of the personages, which involve them in its meshes, are not comprehensible. It is audacious, noisy, and full of broad humor. Miss Irwin is surrounded by competent singers, dancers, and comic persons, and the farce is well staged. After the second act Miss Irwin was called upon to make a speech. She responded shyly.

Billy Bilke	John C. Rice
John James Jones	Jacques Kruger
Beatrice Byke	May Irwin
Senor Romero Canovas	George W. Barnum
Felicity Jones	Ada Lewis
Michael McCarthy	Joseph M. Sparks
Cassie Cartee	Sally Cohen
Flossie Cartee	Kathleen Warren
Janet Johnson	Grace Vaughan
Daisy Davis	Agnes Milton
Clifford Prout	Richard J. Jones
Marcia Mendelshonn	Maud M. Chandler
Marie Pose	Mabel Power
A. J. Premium	Roland Carter
Mandy Noir	Gertrude Mansfield

"THE GILDED FOOL" AGAIN.

Mr. Goodwin in His Old Play Wins a New Success.

After making a false start and getting called back to the line in consequence, "the season" tried again at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, and succeeded in beginning its course amid much enthusiastic applause. In other words, Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin, a comedian always sure of a welcome here, and thoroughly deserving it, began his engagement in the presence of a large and demonstratively cordial audience. The play was "The Gilded Fool," already familiar to more New-Yorkers than a few, but Mr. Carleton's pleasing combination of love and Wall Street has lost none of its freshness or interest on that account, nor has Mr. Goodwin's portrayal of the somewhat impossible, but highly probable, Chauncey Short, grown less amusing, or, now and then, less truly and deeply moving.

Last evening the performance had an added merit, because Miss Annie Russell played the part of Margaret Ruthven, and inspired it with her own delicate beauty and gentle, persuasively sincere dignity of word and bearing. With her for listener, that admirable scene in the second act, when Short so simply, and yet so effectively, proves that he does indeed know the value of money, seemed almost a masterpiece of dramatic writing, and even the imperfections of that curiously weak third act could almost be forgotten, because Miss Russell's presence pervaded and justified its obvious financial absurdity. She won a triumph, not great, because the opportunities this Margaret has are after all not many, but easily appreciable and instantly recognized by every body in the theatre.

It was when the curtain fell for the second time that the applause was loudest and most prolonged. Mr. Goodwin, after responding to half a dozen recalls, came out once more and made a really charming little speech. Evidently, he had not prepared it beforehand, but it was the better on that account. He credited Mr. Carleton with having "discovered" Mr. Goodwin himself, and Mr. Drew and several other promising young actors, whereat the audience laughed with vigor, and then he promised to produce an endless and alluring series of American plays by American authors, and acted by American actors, whereat the audience were virtuously rejoiced. It was a truly precious season.

Evidently, "The Gilded Fool" will wear well for a good while longer. It is a good play, it is well put on at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the whole cast, as the following list shows, is a thoroughly competent one:

Chauncey Short	N. C. Goodwin
Mathew Ruthven	J. G. Saville
Bannister Strange	George Fawcett
Depeyster Ruthven	Charles Allen
Jack Duval	Arthur Hoops
The Rev. Jacob Howell	Henry Bergman
Perkins	Louis Payne
Morgan	Louis Barrett
Janitor	Charles Morris
Sophia Ruthven	Jean Clara Walters
Miss Jessica Rood	Estelle Mortimer
Nell Audrey Ruthven	Ethel Browning
Margaret Ruthven	Annie Russell

WIRE PERFORMERS FALL.

An Accident at the Pleasure Palace That Marred an Excellent Show.

If one of the bolts that held a tight wire over the heads of the audience and spectators in Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night had not broken, three performers from the Folies Bergeres—the Zalva trio—would have made perfect an American début that began in marvels and grew more marvelous until the snapping of the wire and the dropping, uninjured, into the net of a man and a woman.

The Zalvas are tight-wire performers, as would be inferred from the nature of the accident. They are a man, a woman, and a boy. The greatest of these is the man. Next in merit is the boy. The woman may be superb, but it was when she, clinging to the neck of the man, was being carried across the wire that the treacherous bolt was torn in two. The spectators screamed, the woman screamed, the man cried, "Let go!" and both dropped to safety.

The boy became excited and leaped from his eyrie platform to the net and raised a bump on the head of a man who was telling a companion how it all happened.

The net will be higher to-night, and the wire will have received more careful testing from the nimble, true feet of Zalva père.

The second week at the Pleasure Palace is filled by performers even more clever than those that were in at the launching of Mr. Proctor's east side venture. There was a suggestion of Trilbyness in the Countess Claire de Lunes, who sang American songs with an accent not a year removed from dear Paris—call it Paree, please—who sang songs about the tricolor and Old Glory, and who, after the latter, received over the footlights a small conservatory, and a silk flag of the United States, trimmed with "Jack" roses, tied in with the colors of her France.

Then there were the Brothers Diantas, who made people cold with the comical hat trick of the circus clown, and there were storms of applause for a wonderful combination of music and acrobatics. Howard, Russell, Tenny, and Talbert, the "Four Emperors of Music," are secure in the possession of their empire, and Howard, having nothing else to do, is a good court jester.

Barney Fagan, in an impossible white suit, with cutaway coat, seemed lost, but excellent, without the usual oleo minstrel gathering at his back. The Muhlman trio of Tyrolean warblers are old friends, but new to the Palace, and they are pleasing, as usual. Foreman and West do dancing specialties that have made them famous.

Miss Billie Barlow and the elephants are, of course, stars in the firmament, and when they twinkle, there is an eclipse of others. As for John W. Kelly, the "Rolling Mill Man," let it be as he put it: "Did you ever notice," he said, as he came out about 10 o'clock, "that they always put the best people at the last of the programme? The elephants come after me."

BROOKLYN'S NEW THEATRE.

The Montauk Was Opened in a Brilliant Manner Last Night.

The new Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn was opened under the most favorable auspices last night, and the Directors of the Montauk Theatre Company and Col. William E. Sinn, and his son, Walter L. Sinn, the managers, were correspondingly happy.

The audience room of the theatre is beautiful. The main ceiling is of a salmon color, gradually shaded to a pale lemon green. There are four ceiling panel pictures, representing Literature, Architecture, Music, and Tragedy. There is also a fine panel picture over the proscenium arch, while panels representing Art and Music are on the right and left of the arch. The decorations of the theatre proper are delicate, and present a great contrast to the rich crimson of the foyer. The upholstering is of the latest fashion, and the seats are large and easy, with plenty of room between each row.

Great applause greeted the new drop curtain when it was made public for the first time last night. It represents in all the exciting grandeur the chariot race described in "Ben Hur." The curtain is fire-proof, as is also the scenery used in the theatre.

The theatre seats comfortably 1,750 persons, and every seat was occupied last night, and the rear of the auditorium was crowded. It is estimated that fully 2,000 persons were in the theatre. Souvenir programmes containing a description of the new house, as well as short sketches of the managers and Directors, and interesting facts about the artists who are to appear this season, were distributed.

In the foyer, on exhibition, was a big horseshoe, from the centre of which was suspended a floral cradle. This received a great deal of praise. On it was a card bearing this legend: "From the little ones of the Immaculate Conception Day Nursery to Col. William E. and Walter L. Sinn. 'For I was hungry and you gave me to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me to drink, I was a stranger and you took me in, naked and you clothed me.'"

The theatre was formally opened by the orchestra playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," which called forth hearty applause. Following this came an address of dedication by Joseph Howard, Jr., and then the drop curtain was exhibited.

The first performance was given by the Marie Tavary Opera Company, "Il Trovatore" was the opera.

Lenora	Marie Tavary
Azucena	Bella Tomlins
Inez	Sophia Romani
Manrico	Albert L. Guille
Count di Luna	Max Eugene
Ferrando	William Schuster
Ruiz	Harry Keady
Messenger	Karl Clause

At Koster & Bial's.

At Koster & Bial's last night a pleasant introduction was arranged for Clara Wieland by a new floral stage setting, calculated to brighten and show to the best advantage a dainty performer. The newcomer fitted the frame as prettily as a picture. Her songs, of the café chantant order, were well received, the audience seeming really glad that a singer of this kind was to be heard in English. Tatali and Abachi, acrobats, also made their first appearance here last night, in an interesting exhibition. Granto and Maud's agile act on the wire commanded as much admiration as if it had been new to the bill. The Valdas Sisters have established themselves in high favor by their graceful performances from lofty trapeze bars, the leap from the roof furnishing a climax as exciting as when it was first made. Lockhart's elephants, Walton's horses, dogs, and monkeys, in miniature circus; Antonio, with balancing feats; the Merrilees sisters, Florence Levey, J. W. Ransone, and the new series of living pictures, including Van Arsdale nailing the flag at the Battery, and Molly Pitcher taking her gunner husband's place, filled out a bill of much merit, for the pleasure of an audience that could not have been larger if the moon had shone.

Clara Morris in Town.

Clara Morris is in town again. The hold of this wonderful woman upon the mass of theatregoers has not relaxed, though her art has ceased to be a subject of review and the trium

THE LONDON A.C. ATHLETES

What the Men Look Like and How They Do Their Work.

HOPEFUL OF DEFEATING AMERICANS

Characteristics of the Men Who Will Meet the New-York Athletic Team Next Saturday—Records of the London Men.

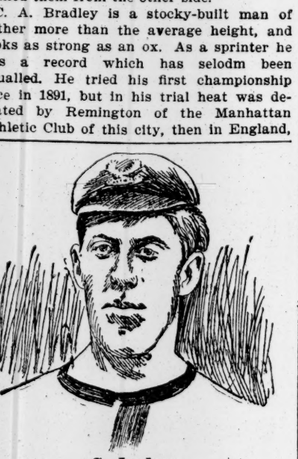
Every morning for more than a week a little band of athletes has issued from the Berkeley Oval cottage at Morris Heights at about 11 o'clock and made its way to the dressing-rooms near the cinder track. It represents that body of the London Athletic Club team which does not also belong to the Cambridge University team, and contains some of the best-known men in English athletic circles. On Saturday they will be joined by half a dozen of their club mates, who also belong to the Cambridge team, now practising at New-Haven for its contest with Yale, and the entire delegation will strive for international honors against a team selected from the members of the New-York Athletic Club.

The party now in training at Berkeley Oval consists of Bradley and Downer, the

Berkeley Oval Cottage,
Headquarters of the London Athletic Club.

sprinters; Jordan, the middle-distance runner; Shaw and Oakley, the hurdlers, and Williams, the high jumper. Their wants are attended to by Trainer "Jack" White, the veteran distance runner, who accompanied them from the other side.

C. A. Bradley is a stocky-built man of rather more than the average height, and looks as strong as an ox. As a sprinter he has a record which has seldom been equalled. He tried his first championship race in 1891, but in his trial heat was defeated by Remington of the Manhattan Athletic Club of this city, then in England,



G. Jordan,
The Middle Distance Runner.

in 30:10 3-5. He has, however, since then won the 100-yard championship of England in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895. He has run the distance in 0:10 many times, and has a record of 0:09 4-5.

A. R. Downer, who is also a member of the Scottish Pelicans, has also run 100 yards in 0:09 4-5, and has repeatedly done 0:10 for the distance. In 1893, 1894 and 1895 he won the Scottish amateur championship at 100 yards, 220 yards and a quarter of a mile, and is known as "The Flying Scotchman." He finished second to Bradley in the English championship this year, and on Aug. 6 last ran two dead heats with Bradley at Stoke-on-Trent.

G. Jordan, who is also an Oxford student, is the inter-university champion at 100

C. A. Bradley,
English Champion at 100 Yards.

yards, and is a very fast performer up to a quarter of a mile. He won this event at the Oxford-Yale games last year, defeating Sanford of Yale in 0:51. He and Downer will represent the English team in the 220-yard run, and the race could not well be trusted to safer men. Jordan is tall and thin and looks every inch a runner.

Godfrey Shaw, who is the champion hurdler of England, holds the English amateur record of 0:15 4-5 for the 120 yards, high hurdles. He is quite a veteran, having run first for the French and second for the English hurdle championships in 1886. Since then he has lived several years in New Zealand, where he made an enviable record. Returning to England, he was beaten in the hurdle championship in 1890, 1891 and 1892, but won it in 1893, 1894 and 1895.

While the rest of the men are more or less enervated by the hot weather, Shaw's experience in New-Zealand stands him in

"Reggie" Williams,
The High Jumper of the L. A. C.

good stead. He says he never felt in better condition, and his club mates say that he will surely lead the way for the rest of the hurdlers on the 21st.

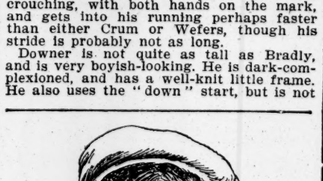
W. J. Oakley, another Oxford man, who will be Shaw's partner in the hurdle race, ran second to Shaw at the English championships this year, finishing 2½ yards to the bad. He won the hurdle race at the Oxford and Cambridge games. He is the man who defeated the Yale boys, Cady and Hatch, over the hurdles at the Yale-Oxford contest last year. He is a fine-looking, broad-shouldered young fellow, and is in first-class form. Both he and Jordan have their athletic suits trimmed with the dark blue of Oxford, and both wear the Oxford caps.

Reginald Williams, the high jumper, seems to feel the effects of the climate even more than the rest. To use his own expression, he is "clean off it," and does not seem able to approach his best form. He is the tallest man of the party, and looks a typical high jumper. He misses the English turf to jump upon, and finds the ground at the Oval too hard for his feet. Until this year his best record was 5 feet 9¼ inches, but this season he has cleared 6 feet. He was formerly a student at Edinburgh University.

G. S. Robertson, the London Athletic Club's hammer thrower, is getting along much better. Although, like the rest of the men, he does not wish his exact performances to be made public, any observer can see that the hammer is as familiar to him as his walking stick. He has a record of 116 feet 7 inches, and has won the hammer contest at the Oxford-Cambridge games for the last three years, for the former university, of which he is a member.

While the Englishmen are practicing, it is interesting to compare their style and general make-up with that of the New-York Athletic Club men, who will be their opponents on Sept. 21. Bradly, for example, is much heavier and thicker set than any of his American rivals. He has a fair complexion, and is very broad-shouldered, and his legs, though muscular, appear somewhat too thin for his body. He starts crouching, with both hands on the mark, and gets into his running perhaps faster than either Crum or Wefers, though his stride is probably not as long.

Downer is not quite as tall as Bradly, and is very boyish-looking. He is dark-complexioned, and has a well-knit little frame. He also uses the "down" start, but is not

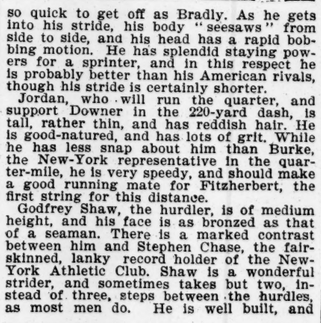


A. R. Downer,
The Crack 100-Yard Man.

so quick to get off as Bradly. As he gets into his stride, his body "seesaws" from side to side, and his head has a rapid bobbing motion. He has splendid staying powers for a sprinter, and in this respect he is probably better than his American rivals, though his stride is certainly shorter.

Jordan, who will run the quarter, and support Downer in the 220-yard dash, is tall, rather thin, and has reddish hair. He is good-natured, and has lots of grit. While he has less snap about him than Burke, the New-York representative in the quarter-mile, he is very speedy, and should make a good running mate for Fitzherbert, the first string for this distance.

Godfrey Shaw, the hurdler, is of medium height, and his face is as bronzed as that of a seaman. There is a marked contrast between him and Stephen Chase, the fair-skinned, lanky record holder of the New-York Athletic Club. Shaw is a wonderful strider, and sometimes takes but two instead of three steps between the hurdles, as most men do. He is well built, and



W. J. Oakley,
The "Second String" at the Hurdles.

though modest as can be, impresses one as having great confidence in himself. One of his men, pointing to him with pride, remarked the other day, "The Americans can never win the hurdle race with that man in the field." He looks more like a distance runner than anything, but is probably the fastest hurdler in the world on the turf.

Oakley, the other hurdler, is a finely built fellow, much bigger than Shaw, but just as much unlike Chase in appearance. He is a much stronger-looking man than any of the rest, very fast over the sticks, and is also an excellent broad jumper.

"Reggie" Williams is much taller than his opponent, "Mike" Sweeney of the New-Yorks, but is not so strongly built. His style of jumping is much less graceful than Sweeney's, as he spreads his feet more and lands rather awkwardly.

Robertson is short and thickset, with a round, good-natured face, and looks about as much like big "Jim" Mitchell of the New-York team as a bantam cock looks like a cochin. Not even his most ardent admirers think he will have any chance against his gigantic opponent.

The team was joined on Sunday by H. G. Stevenson, another 100-yard man, and E. J. Wilkins, who will represent the club in the three-mile run, which will wind up the sport next Saturday.

All the men are training under the direction of "Jack" White, the old-time distance runner. He is a knowing-looking old fellow, and does not believe that the Americans will get away from his pets as easily as they think.

In another week the great contest will be over, and not until then can any one say what the exact outcome will be. The prospects certainly look rosy for the Americans, who have never before had such a team of athletes in one club.

ENGLISH ATHLETES HAPPY.

They Find Time for Sightseeing as Well as Training.

The English athletes, who have now been in training quarters at Berkeley Oval for over a week, are enjoying themselves immensely and are forming a good many interesting impressions of this country, in many other lines outside of athletics. Because they are members of the London Athletic Club and are here to engage in an international contest with the athletes of the New-York Athletic Club is no valid reason why their minds should run solely to sprints and hurdles and jumps.

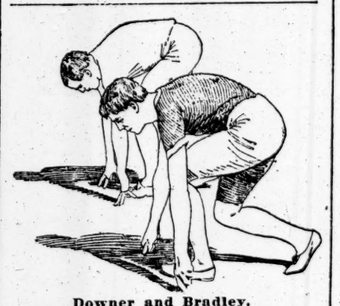
They are just as eager to see what is interesting as the ordinary tourist traveling simply for pleasure and sightseeing, and these Englishmen do not allow the meeting with their American rivals next Saturday to interfere with a proper amount of amusement.

Outside of athletics, the recent yacht races, Coney Island, Philadelphia, and Niagara Falls have come in for a good share of attention and time. Robertson, the hammer thrower of the team, left for Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon. He started just after luncheon, but before leaving put in a good half hour's practice at 11 o'clock, and did some very good work, so good that he succeeded in breaking one hammer. "I have heard so much about Niagara Falls," said Robertson, "that I had made up my mind if I ever came to America that I should never return without seeing them. So I am going to take a flying trip, but expect to be back Wednesday morning. Then, besides seeing the falls, I shall get an inkling of what traveling in your country is like, you know."

"He is the traveler of the party," said Capt. Godfrey Shaw. "If the rest of us don't get the time or chance to see very much of America before we leave, we shall get Robertson to tell us about everything he has seen, and that will do just as well when we get back. Robertson is a good talker, and if we listen to him he will be only too glad to tell of his experiences; American impressions, I suppose you would call them."

R. Williams, the high jumper of the team, and F. S. Horan, Captain of the Cambridge team, who joined the Berkeley Oval men Friday, returned last night from Philadelphia, where they went Saturday evening to visit the members of the Cambridge and Oxford Cricket team, which has been playing the University of Pennsylvania men. Of course, they did no athletic training while away, but they had a very pleasant time while in Philadelphia, and left the cricketers in the best of condition. Some of the cricket men will probably be present next Saturday at Manhattan Field and watch their English brethren try to outdo the New-York athletes.

To-day Williams will buckle down to high jumping and keep himself down to hard, steady



Downer and Bradley.
English Athletes Setting for the Start.

work for the remainder of the week. He has found some trouble with the turf of the oval for jumping purposes, as it has been very hard, offering but little spring.

Horan, who has been practicing steadily in New-Haven, will get down to close work in his specialities, the half-mile and three-mile runs. He is greatly pleased with the Berkeley track, liking it much better than the Yale track. This opinion is shared by all the Cambridge men who have been practicing at New-Haven. The latter track appears to them too soft, but the Berkeley Oval one is much more like the English style of track.

William Fitzherbert, who came down from New-Haven Friday, was looking in the pink of condition yesterday. He is a tall fellow, well proportioned, and is the perfect picture of enjoyable good health. His face still shows evidences of sunburn, occasioned both by the ocean voyage and the hot sun at New-Haven. He sports a little yellow mustache, and is what one would have no hesitancy in calling a handsome athlete. He is the quarter-mile runner upon whom the Englishmen base their sanguine hopes of winning that event. His record for it is 0:49 3-5. "I did not try to do any fast time in New-Haven," he said, "but this week I shall go in for a little closer work. The best I did at New-Haven was 0:54."

W. Mendelson, the long jumper, who also came down on Friday from New-Haven, has been in a state of semi-collapse since Saturday. This distressing condition he shares with J. Jordan, one of the sprinters of the London team. Discussion has been rife among the men as to whether an overdose of half-ripe pears or peaches caused the present temporary trouble, and opinions are about evenly divided. Jordan took things quietly on the piazza of the Oval Clubhouse the greater part of yesterday, although he did a little work on the track. It was a good day for exercise, and most of the men put in some hard work.

W. J. Oakley, Jordan, Fitzherbert, and Robertson spent part of Sunday at Coney Island. They went down to the Crescent Athletic Clubhouse at Bay Ridge and had luncheon with several of the members, and were then shown all the attractions of Coney Island, from its lower end of five-cent rackets and free shows to the more aristocratic section of Manhattan Beach. "We shot the chutes, if that's what it's called," said Jordan, laughing, "tried a score or more of five-cent games, and Robertson managed to hit the darkey's head once and got a cigar that drove us all nearly crazy when he tried to smoke it. We left the cigar with other cast-off remnants on the Brighton Beach road. We rode in twelve different railroads, I think, getting there and thirteen coming back, so we ought to be pretty well posted on American railroad lines. But your Coney is truly a great place, and in its enormous variety I don't think any English watering place can beat it."

Mr. Charles Herbert, Secretary of the English Amateur Athletic Association; H. G. Steavenson, and E. J. Wilkins, who arrived in this city Sunday night from Boston, established themselves at the Berkeley Oval clubhouse with the other men yesterday, and appeared to be in first-rate health after their ocean journey. They reached Boston on Sunday morning on the Gallia, after quite a rough passage, during which Wilkins got a bad fall on the deck and bruised his head.

None of the baggage of the three new arrivals had reached the city up to yesterday afternoon, although orders had been left to have it sent on in Boston, and the men wanted to know if that was a sample of American business rapidity.

Wilkins, who will probably run the three miles fro the team, had practically nothing with him yesterday, and was unable to do any practicing. Steavenson, who will appear in the sprints, but is a heavy man, rigged himself in some of his companions' running garments and took a few dashes on the track.

Secretary Herbert will be one of the judges of next Saturday's games. He said the athletic world in London was showing great interest in the coming international meeting. "The general opinion seems to be," he added, "that the time is almost too short for our men to get in trim after the ocean voyage. But I am glad to find them all looking so well, and I think we can

Godfrey Shaw,
The English Champion at the Hurdles.

make a good showing before our American friends next Saturday." Mr. Herbert will spend this week in the city. He will go up to Travers Island to-day or to-morrow, and later will go up to New-Haven.

The Englishmen were all well pleased with the Amateur Athletic Union games last Saturday. "In my mind Kilpatrick is the best runner of the lot," said Capt. Shaw. "He is a graceful, beautiful runner, and it was a pleasure to watch him." This sentiment was voiced by several of the other men.

"But why" said Shaw, with a facetious smile, "didn't they put the people in the grand stand on the field, and the crowd on the field in the grand stand? They would never allow so many persons on the field and around the track in our English games as were on the Manhattan Field Saturday. I counted up the officials, and it seems to me there were nearly sixty of them. Yes, I was on the track, too, where I ought not to have been. In England half a dozen judges would suffice for the whole business. But the games were very fine, and I enjoyed them immensely."

THE TEAMS SELECTED.

The Athletes Chosen to Represent America Against Great Britain.

Capt. H. H. Baxter of the New-York Athletic Club last evening announced the final selection of the team to compete against that representing the London Athletic Club. That it is a very strong one every one familiar with track and field athletics will admit. It would be impossible to make up a stronger one.

But two men will compete for each club in the events. The other names given are the substitutes. In each case the men are given in their supposed order of merit—that is, the first man named will be the main reliance of each club.

The names of the competitors are given in the order in which the events will be decided on Saturday next. The London Athletic Club colors will be green and gold, and the New-York Athletic Club colors scarlet and white.

Event No. 1.—880-yard run.
English record, 1:54 2-5, F. J. K. Cross, New College, Oxford University, 1888; American record —1:54½, W. C. Dohm, New-York A. C., 1891.
London Athletic Club—Frederick Seymour Horan, William Enderby Lutyens, E. J. Wilkins, Horace John Davenport, Charles Herbert Lewin.
New-York Athletic Club—Charles J. Kilpatrick, Henry S. Lyon, Alfred L. Remington.

Event No. 2.—100-yard run.
English Record, 0:10, A Wharton, Darlington College, 1886; C. A. Bradley, Huddersfield Cricket and Athletic Club, 1893; A. R. Downer, Scottish Pelicans, 1895. American record, 0:9 4-5, J. Owens, Jr., Detroit Athletic Club, 1890.
London Athletic Club—Charles Alfred Bradley, Alfred Reynolds Dowher, Gilbert Jordan, Eustace H. Wilding, H. G. Stevenson.
New-York Athletic Club—Bernard J. Wefers, John V. Crum, Thomas L. Lee.

Event No. 3.—Running high jump.
English record, 6 feet 4½ inches, J. M. Ryan, Tipperary, Ireland, 1895. American record, 6 feet 5⅛ inches, M. F. Sweeney, Xavier Athletic Association, 1895.
London Athletic Club—Reginald Williams, Alan Brooke Johnston.
New-York Athletic Club—Michael F. Sweeney, S. A. Warner Baltazzi.

Event No. 4—Mile run.
English record, 4:17, F. E. Bacon, Ashton and Reading Harriers, 1895. American record, 4:15 3-5, T. P. Conneff, New-York Athletic Club, 1895.
London Athletic Club—William Enderby Lutyens, Frederick Seymour Horan, Horace John Davenport, Godfrey Shaw, Charles Herbert Lewin.
New-York Athletic Club—Thomas P. Conneff, George W. Orton.

Event No. 5—Putting sixteen-pound shot.
American record, 47 feet, George R. Gray, New-York A. C., 1893.
London Athletic Club—Edward John Watson.
New-York Athletic Club—George R. Gray, W. Orville Hickok, James S. Mitchell.

Event No. 6—220-yard run.
English record, 0:21 4-5, C. G. Wood, Blackheath Harriers, 1887. American record, 0:21 4-5, L. H. Cary, Princeton College, 1891; T. I. Lee, New-York A. C., 1894; J. V. Crum, Chicago (Ill.) A. A., 1895.
London Athletic Club—William Fitzherbert, Gilbert Jordan, Alfred Reynolds Downer, H. G. Steavenson. New-York Athletic Club—Bernard J. Wefers, John V. Crum, Charles W. Stage.

Event No. 7—120-yard hurdle, (10 flights 3 feet 6 inch high.)
English record, 0:15 4-5; Godfrey Shaw, London A. C., 1895. American record, 0:15 3-5; S. Chase, N. Y. A. C., 1894.
London Athletic Club—Godfrey Shaw, William John Oakley, Lionel Edward Pilkington, Walter Morley Fletcher, Reginald Williams.
New-York Athletic Club—Stephen Chase, Ernest H. Cady, George B. Hatch.

Event No. 8—Throwing sixteen-pound hammer, (from 7 feet circle without follow.)
American record, 145 feet ¾ inch; J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 1892.
London Athletic Club—George Stewart Robertson, Alan Brooke Johnston.
New-York Athletic Club—James S. Mitchell, Harry P. Cross, W. Orville Hickok.

Event No. 9—440-Yard Run.
English record, 0:48½, H. C. L. Tindall, Cambridge University, 1889. American record, (around a path,) 0:48¾, L. E. Myers, Manhattan A. C., 1881.
London Athletic Club—W. Fitzherbert, Gilbert Jordan, A. R. Downer, C. H. Lewin.
New-York Athletic Club—Thomas J. Burke, George M. Sands, Irving Brokaw.

Event No. 10—Running Broad Jump.
English record, 23 feet 6½ inches, C. B. Fry, Wadham College, Oxford University, 1893. American record, 23 feet 6½ inches, C. S. Reber, Pastime A. C. of St. Louis, 1891.
London Athletic Club—William John Oakley, Wallingford Mendelson, Reginald Williams.
New-York Athletic Club—Elwood B. Bloss, Lewis P. Sheldon, Robert T. Lyons.

Event No. 11—Three-Mile Run.
English record, 14:24, S. Thomas, Ranelagh Harriers, 1893. American record, 14:39, W. D. Day, New-Jersey A. C., 1890.
London Athletic Club—Frederick Seymour Horan, William Enderby Lutyens, E. J. Wilkins, Horace John Davenport.
New-York Athletic Club—Thomas P. Conneff, George W. Orton, Charles J. Kilpatrick, E. Colt Carter.

PRACTICE AT PRINCETON.

Capt. Lea Looking Out for the 'Varsity Football Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The preliminary trial for the candidates for positions back of the line on the 'Varsity football team brought out about thirty candidates to-day. Two hours' light practice in passing and punting was given the men under the direction of Capt. Lea, Trainer McMaster, and John P. Poe, the famous half back. The showing made thus far by the freshman class is not altogether flattering.

The four men most talked of in to-day's practice are: Baird, '99, of St. Paul, Minn.; Tucker, '99, who comes from the Princeton Preparatory School; Ayers, '99, of New-York, and Smith, '99, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. These men are expected to show up well in the next few weeks' practice. Of the last year's team, Rhodes, '97; Lea, '98; Smith, '97; Poe, '97, and Cochran, '98, are already on the field, and Gayley, Seminary, and Riggs, '97, are expected in a few days.

"Beef" Wheeler, Princeton's great guard, is already here, and will coach the team and play on the scrub. Among others who are expected to do good work this season are "Beef" Turner, '96; Suter, '99; Reynolds, '97; Reiter, '98; Johnston, '96; Graham, '98, and Northrup, '99.

The Successful Jockeys.

According to the last issue of the Official Turf Guide, which will be published to-day, Perkins is the leader among the jockeys, having 165 winning mounts in 587; but Griffin's average is better, as he has won 159 of his 485 races. Turner has won 128 races; Chorn, 122; Thorpe, 108, Clayton, 104, and Taral, 84 out of 148 races. The Guide, as usual, has an endless amount of racing information that every racegoer should have, and which is not collated elsewhere.

A Jug

(one gallon) of

RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA WATER

will, if taken as directed, convince the most skeptical of sufferers from acute or chronic

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DYSPEPSIA, DIABETES, CYSTITIS, BRIGHT'S, STONE IN KIDNEY OR BLADDER, CONSTIPATION

that another jug full or three weeks' treatment will CURE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1895.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM NEW-YORK'S BEST-KNOWN DECORATOR.

RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA WATER CO.,

Gentlemen: The R. B. L. Water was recommended to me some two months since for Rheumatism and Gout. After trying it a few times, I invested in a jug of the water, which I took quite regularly as long as it lasted, but did not get more, as I think myself cured. The swelling of the limbs and pain are gone. Should I ever feel the pangs again, you would be the first I should call upon for help, feeling sure I could be cured without any trouble and but little expense. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to any who are suffering as I did. Wishing that all the world knew of the cure, I am truly yours, JOHN S. WILLARD.
137 W. 23d St.

Main Depot—159 W. 23d St. Tel. 510-18.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 205 Broadway and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.
Brooklyn Depots: Bolton Drug Company, 264 and 456 Fulton St., 275 Flatbush Av., and 227 Columbia St.; W. Vincent, 139 Broadway and 252 Sumner Av.; J. M. B. MacNary, 1,222 Bedford Av., and S. Chichester, 357 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.
Newark, N. J.: Charles Holzhauer, Broad and Market.
Long Island City: H. R. White's, No. 7 Jackson Av.

IS GIDEON AFTER THEM?

Brooklyn Class A Riders Watching for the Racing Board Chairman.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE THERE TO-DAY

Capt. Needham of the Kings County Says: "There Is Crooked Work Somewhere, and It Ought to Be Stopped."

It was rumored in Brooklyn cycling circles yesterday that Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen would reach that city to-day and immediately start gunning for Class A men who ought to figure in Class B. The statement is said to have caused considerable uneasiness among the racing men, particularly those who are alleged to have had incidental expenses paid by their clubs. The bare statement of the Chairman's intended visit was supplemented by another, that he would remain on the hunting ground for at least three days. This, if true, would seem to indicate that the grand sachem means business with the violators of the league rules.

Speaking of Mr. Gideon's probable visit, Capt. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen had this to say to a reporter yesterday: "The present state of affairs is bound to prove disastrous in the end for legitimate cycle racing, and the sooner it is stopped the better. It is unfair and unjust to clubs which do not indulge in the practice of remitting the dues of racing men to have other clubs violate the rules of the league with impunity. It is difficult to obtain proof of the infractions, but I think if Chairman Gideon makes an investigation it would not be difficult for him to find some evidence.

"The Kings County Wheelmen have to-day the reputation of having the largest number of fast riders of any club in the country. We have always been in the lead, and the only reason why we have not a lot of men on the track wearing our colors is because we will not treat the riders any differently from other members in the matter of dues. There is crooked work somewhere, and it ought to be stopped."

It is thought by a prominent cycling man in this city that Chairman Gideon will not confine his work while in the vicinity to Brooklyn alone, but will investigate the Class A division in this city.

End of the Gilchester Handicap.

The fourth and final contest in the Gilchester serial Handicap ten-mile road race was run over the Elizabeth-Rahway course on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in an entirely new set of placed men by reason of the novel conditions of the race, which penalize winners of places in each succeeding race and award the prizes by points gained in all. The race resulted as follows:

	Handicap.	Net Time.
1—A. J. Desraimes	5:00	29:49 1-5
2—Fred Toms	4:00	28:56
3—S. K. Brink	3:30	28:55
4—E. C. Slater	3:40	29:05 1-5
5—R. H. Poggy	8:00	33:44 1-5
6—R. J. Laggren	3:20	29:37
7—F. S. Brink	4:10	30:51
8—N. Pfeuffer	4:00	31:19
9—T. A. Cuming	Scratch	27:32
10—C. J. Bird	Scratch	27:32 1-5
11—H. F. Loehrs	Scratch	28:07 1-5
12—W. Whitehead	6:00	34:07 2-5
13—S. C. Crane	Scratch	28:08

The points at the close stand: For the handicap prize, Laggren, 11; S. K. Brink, 10; Desraimes, 5; Slater, F. S. Brink, and Toms, 3 each; Groke, 1. For time prize, Cuming, 14; Bird 11; Loehrs, 9; Mooney and Crane, 1 each.

Century Road Club Records.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The following road records have been allowed by the Century Road Club of America:

R. P. Searle, 12,300 miles, during 1894; Illinois State record. H. Kohl, St. Louis to De Soto and return, 94 miles, 7:47:00, May 3; course record. L. C. Wahl, Colorado Springs to Pueblo, 46 miles, 2:07:00, May 10; course record. L. C. Wahl, 50 miles, 2:15:00, May 10; American record. C. T. Earl, 5 miles, 12:42, June 22; New-York State record. G. W. Wolfe, Chicago to New-York, 6 days 3 hours 10 minutes, July 22-28; course record. C. A. Westcott, Elgin-Aurora century course, 6:08:42, July 29; course record.

East Orange Cyclers' Road Race.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—The East Orange Cyclers will hold their annual twenty-six-mile race on next Saturday afternoon over the course bounded by Central Avenue, Centre Street, South Orange Avenue, and Munn Avenue. Medals for first, second, and third place and a time prize will be awarded. The entries thus far are C. L. Fenon, H. S. Babbage, "Jim" Giles, F. F. Lord, C. H. Foiles, C. M. Lefferts, Raymond Carrington, Frank Peterson, and W. A. Dukes.

The Century Club's Long Contest.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Entries for the 100-mile road race of the Century Cycle Club, which will be held on Saturday, have closed and are now in the hands of F. P. Prial, who is doing the handicapping. It is expected that he will complete his task in a day or two. Meantime all the preparations for the race are nearing completion. The numbers have been sent to all the men entered, with maps and necessary instructions. The race will be five times over the Elizabeth-Rahway course, which is twenty miles long.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The long-distance riders of the Kings County Wheelmen are having an interesting mileage competition. The record to date is as follows: Thomas J. Hall, 2,438 miles; C. W. Young, 2,363; John C. Knowles, 2,030; L. M. Beasly, Jr., 1,890; D. Moorehouse, 1,789; E. Palmer, 1,718; E. A. Laws, 1,678; C. M. Henderson, 1,609; J. M. Howard, 1,486; F. C. Hedge, 1,401; George Tonkin, 1,400; L. T. Pelham, 1,316; F. L. Chase, 1,299; W. Bonner, 1,279; T. E. Wadsworth, 1,264; F. G. McDonald, 1,213; D. M. Murray, 1,213; A. G. Relyea, 1,134; F. K. Putz, 1,131; C. F. Pray, 1,064; W. H. Wells, 1,024, and U. S. Paige, 1,001.

—A novel feature in the big lantern parade in Newark to-morrow night will be the forecasts of the "new woman" and the "new man." The characters will be assumed by a well-known south side couple, the husband caring for the babies and attending to other womanly duties, while the wife, in bloomer rig, will show just what the sex is going to be and do in the near future. Many other attractions will be seen, as the members have been busy decorating their wheels and making preparations for it. The Essex County Wheelmen will manage the parade.

—Arrangements are being made to have a novel cycle tournament in Madison Square Garden during October. This event will partake of the nature of an exhibit, it being intended to offer prizes for the best costumes for women cyclists, and for proficiency in mounting, learning to master the wheel, &c., in all of which only amateurs of the gentler sex can compete. The affair will certainly be unique, and, being in the hands of capable managers, it will undoubtedly be a success.

—The prettiest roads in New-Jersey are included in the itinerary of the Gramercy-Metropolis Wheelmen's joint century run, leaving from the West Forty-second Street Ferry on Sunday morning, the 22d. Dinner will be taken at New-Brunswick, which is the turning point in the trip. The pace will be from eight to ten miles an hour.

—Ray Macdonald is rapidly developing into a first-class tandem rider, and with L. A. Callahan, showed rare speed in pacing the mile open event of the first day of the Springfield meet. They carried the men the first half in 1:01 1-5, and to the three-quarters, where they dropped them, in 1:30 2-5.

—S. Rice of 307 West Twenty-seventh Street writes to The Times to say that his Mascot wheel, No. 506, was stolen on Saturday night. It weighs about twenty-three pounds, and was fitted out with a cyclometer registered at 823 miles, a searchlight lamp, and toe clips.

—There will be a two-mile bicycle race at the fifty-fifth games of the New-York Athletic Club at Travers Island on the 28th inst. Only Class A men will be eligible. Entries close with John C. Gulick, 104 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Wednesday.

—Eugene Bofinger, the Riverside road crack, will compete in the ten-mile road race of the Long Island City Wheelmen on Oct. 5. "Bof's" record for the distance is 12:50. He will ride from scratch.

—The newly elected officers of the Oxford Wheelmen are as follows: President—J. M. Heath; Vice President—J. M. Burch; Secretary—F. Garriques; Treasurer—L. M. Miller; Captain—C. Hoag.

—Capt. R. L. Smith, F. J. Wilson, A. Raymond, and E. P. Leisegang will serve as pacemakers in the century run on Oct. 5, under the auspices of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

—The Riverside Wheelmen have a reunion on the card for next Saturday evening. The affair will be held at the clubhouse, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

—The East Orange Ramblers will hold an eighteen-mile handicap bicycle race on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28. First, second, and third prizes will be awarded.

—New-Brunswick, N. J., has been selected as the destination of the Riverside Wheelmen in their century run on Oct 13.

—A series of road races will be held over the Hudson County Boulevard in Jersey City next Saturday.

—Louisville has 156 miles of public streets, 96 of which are paved with macadam.

MANHATTAN'S GOOD TEAM.

Thirty-five Candidates Practicing for Positions on the Eleven.

The football season at Manhattan College was formally opened yesterday by thirty-five candidates reporting for active training. With the majority of last year's team back, and some promising new material to select from, a strong team will be put in the field. The enclosed full field is being leveled and put into regular football trim. The team will be captained by A. O'Connor, who ably played left end last year, and managed by Hughes, '96. Capt. O'Brien, '95, and Edward Scanlon of Exeter will do the coaching.

A new era in football matters at Manhattan has been marked by the introduction of a system of training, modeled on that in vogue at the larger colleges, and a regular training table established. Great results from this system are looked for, to make it probable that the Manhattans will be one of the strongest local elevens.

Those who reported for training out of last year's eleven were O'Connor, left end; Glennon, full back; Walsh, half back; Callahan, quarter; Goodwin and McAvoy, guards; Oldner and Clark, tackles. The two Walker brothers, late of the University of Pennsylvania, are trying for centre. The most promising of the candidates for the team among the new material are Barry, Gleason, Cotter, Banta, Doyle, Center, Curran, Flynn, Dunn, Shields, Walker, Scanlon, and Griffin of Georgetown.

As yet the schedule of games has not been completed. The following games, however, have been arranged: Oct. 2, Brown, at Providence; Oct. 6, Wesleyan, at Manhattan Oval; Oct. 12, Rutgers, at New-Brunswick; Oct. 15, Trinity, at Manhattan Oval. Games will be played with Seton Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Xaviers, Dominicans, and Fordhams, the exact dates not being settled, although games are promised. In addition to coaching the De La Salle team, Laurie Bliss of Yale will coach the Manhattan eleven, besides the systematic coaching of O'Brien, '95, and Scanlon, '98.

The tri-college league between the elevens of Seton Hall, Manhattan, and Fordham, so long discussed, seems at last to be realized. The representatives of each of the colleges express commendation of the scheme, and a written agreement between these colleges will soon be in effect.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the college hall, with the result that measures were take to obtain funds to place the team free from any financial hindrance. It is quite probable that in the future the team of the colleges will be known as the Manhattan College Football team instead of the Jaspers, a name which has been for years synonymous with Manhattan.

The new cycle club, established by Brother Victor is well approved of by the students, and the roster of members is daily increasing. The first run of the club will be held Saturday afternoon, to Yonkers and return.

ORANGE MEN TRAINING.

Crack College Players to be on the Football Team.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Orange Athletic Club football team went into out-door training to-day and hereafter will practice on the Orange Oval three nights a week, the electric arc lights used last year affording ample illumination.

There are any number of candidates for positions on the team, but only the best will be selected, for it is intended to place a stronger organization of players in the field than ever before. Capt. Coyne, of last year's team, is in the West and will not play, but Cuming, the redoubtable half-back will take his place as captain and Fielder will be the other half. Trenchard of Princeton, and Greenway of Yale will probably be the ends, and Ohl of Cornell may be secured as full-back. Maher will again play centre, and will be supported by Oliver and Buell as guards.

Marshall and Stephen are expected to be the tackles, and there are a number of excellent candidates for quarterback. De Hart may again fill the position, Corbin and Wallis of Yale will coach the players. The team intends to win the championship trophy. The team won it last year for the second time, and the Crescent Athletic Club has also won it twice, so that the game between these two crack elevens this year will be for blood, as the Brooklyn men are also going to put a powerful team in the field, with Phil King as one of its players. The game will be played at Eastern Park or the Manhattan Field on Nov. 16.

The Orange team has games also scheduled with Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, and Lafayette Universities.

The Young Men's Christian Association football team began practice on the grounds in Valley road, West Orange, and also in the gymnasium, to-day, and expect to put a strong eleven in the field. The season will open with a game with the Montclair Athletic Club team on Oct. 5, on the association grounds. Games are also being arranged with the South Orange Field Club, Roseville Athletic Association, New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn Polytechnics, Princeton Freshmen, and Stevens Seniors.

FOOTBALL AT HARVARD.

A Game with Yale Expected by the Cambridge Men.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 16.—Harvard's football season began to-day, and about forty candidates presented themselves. Several of the members of last year's eleven did not appear, but are expected to-morrow. The squad went through the usual first day's practice, punting, starting, falling on the ball, catching, and finally a short run.

The prospects for a good eleven are bright. If Wrenn, the quarterback of last year, returns, the prospects will be unusually good. Otherwise the team will be weak in that position, for there are no good quarterbacks in college. The two Shaws, Cabot, Hayes, and Gonterman of last year's team were not there to-day. They will undoubtedly play, however. Waters, Emmons, and Mackie are the old players who cannot play again. They will all assist in the coaching, however, and in that way be of great service to the team.

There has as yet been no head coach appointed to take the place of Dr. Brooks, who has resigned. To-day Waters, Upton, and Lewis were the only coachers out. The prospects are bright for a game with Yale. Yale men are planning to make overtures to Harvard within a week or two. If a game is played it will be on Nov 9. Cornell and Pennsylvania will both play Harvard in Cambridge this Fall.

Official Football Rules.

Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide for 1895, edited by Walter Camp, is published to-day. It contains the only official rules that will govern football this season, in full. The Guide also publishes the amendments to the official rules as adopted by Yale and Princeton, and also the amendment to the official rules as adopted by Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, and under which rules these three colleges will play. The football situation, so far as it pertains to rules, will be much mixed this season, and in Spalding's Official Guide the announcement is made that all schools, colleges, and athletic clubs not affiliated with the five above can use the official rules, if they so desire, or they can use the rules of Yale and Princeton, or the rules as amended by Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, but in each instance the manager and Captain of the opposing team must receive two weeks' notice as to what rules they will play under.

Besides these rules, the Guide contains the official record of every game played.

THE STORE IS AS AN ORCHARD

*where

ALIEN INSURANCE EMPLOYES

Construction of the Contract Labor Law Which May Affect Some Companies in Business Here.

A recent construction of the provisions of the alien contract labor law has caused some excitement among the representatives of the foreign insurance companies doing business in this city. The decision was made in response to a letter written to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which the following questions were asked:

First—If a foreign (say English) fire insurance company doing business and having a branch office in this country sends one of its trusted employes in the home office to this country for the purpose of managing or working in some capacity in the United States branch of this company, can such person be deported under the alien contract labor law?

Second—When was the law enacted?

Third—Would it make any difference if the alien had been in this country some time, or could he now be deported if he came any time since the law took effect?

Fourth—Would it make any difference if, since he came, he had filed notice of intention to become a citizen of the United States?

Fifth—Would it make any difference if he had become a citizen of the United States?

Sixth—What must be done to have the United States Government see that persons coming under the ban of the alien contract law be deported?

In reply to these questions, Frank H. Larned, Acting Commmissioner General of Immigration, gave the following decisions:

First—That such importation under contract would be in violation of law.

Second—Acts of Feb. 26, 1878; Feb. 23, 1887, and March 3, 1891.

Third—The alien could not be deported after he had been here more than one year, although the company would be liable under the statute at any time.

Fourth—None whatever.

Fifth—A United States citizen cannot be deported.

Sixth—See amendment to the alien contract labor law contained in the Deficiency bill approved Oct. 19, 1888, (25 Stat. L. 565,) also Department Circular No. 15 of Jan. 30, 1894.

It has been the custom for years for the English fire insurance companies having branch offices in this country to send over Englishmen to act as their agents and managers, presumably under contract, but there has never been any interference with them. At the expiration of a year's residence in this country the alien cannot be sent back, but it is held that a fine of $1,000 can be collected for every such alien manager or agent sent to this country.

Superintendent of Immigration Senner said that he had heard of the letter sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and the reply thereto, but he had not received any official notice of the decision. If an alien came to this country under contract with an insurance company, Mr. Senner said, he would be detained.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE.

The Perpetual Wooing.

Eugene Field in The Chicago Record.

The dull world clamors at my feet
And asks my hand and helping sweet;
And wonders when the time shall be
I'll leave off dreaming dreams of thee.
It blames me coining soul and time
And sending minted bits of rhyme—
A-wooing of thee still.

Shall I make answer? This it is:
I camp beneath thy galaxies
Of starry thoughts and shining deeds;
And, seeing new ones, I must needs
Arouse my speech to tell thee, dear,
Though thou art nearer, I am near—
A-wooing of thee still.

I feel thy heart-beat next mine own;
Its music hath a richer tone.
I rediscover in thine eyes
A balmier, dewier paradise.
I'm sure thou art a rarer girl—
And so I seek thee, finest pearl,
A-wooing of thee still.

With blood of roses on thy lips—
Canst doubt my trembling?—something slips
Between thy loveliness and me—
So commonplace, so fond of thee.
Ah, sweet, a kiss is waiting where
That last one stopped thy lover's prayer—
A-wooing of thee still.

When new light falls upon thy face
My gladdened soul discerns some trace
Of God, or angel, never seen
In other days of shade and sheen.
Ne'er may such rapture die, or less
Than joy like this my heart confess—
A-wooing of thee still.

Go thou, O soul of beauty, go
Fleet-footed toward the heavens aglow.
Mayhap, in following, thou shalt see
Me worthier of thy love and thee.
Thou wouldst not have me satisfied
Until thou lov'st me—none beside—
A-wooing of thee still.

This was a song of years ago—
Of Spring! Now drifting flowers of snow
Bloom on the window sills as white
As gray-beard looking through love's light
And holding blue-veined hands the while.
He finds her last—the sweetest smile—
A-wooing of her still.

A Good Old Game.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Beats me," said the man with the high standing collar, "that they call the monkey business they engage in nowadays baseball—"

"It has reached the pinnacle of science," shouted the modern rooter.

"Science! You call that scientific playing?"

"Certainly."

"Never saw—but of course you didn't, you weren't old enough—the old Whirlwinds play—"

"No, Sir!"

"Thought not! Four to one! Two to nothing! One to three! Fudge! Why, the last match game the Whirlwinds played (it was with the Tornadias) we made 237 runs—"

"And you call that playing?"

"Playing! I should say it was playing. Even the club we beat (the Tornadias) made 194 runs, in spite of our skilled battery! One to three! Four to nothing! And men are fools enough to pay for such playing at ball playing! Oh, for a good old game of real baseball!"

Not Far Wrong.

From The Chicago Tribune.

One of the official visitors from Atlanta wandered down to the lake front yesterday. Something in the park attracted his attention and he gazed at it long and earnestly.

"What is that thing?" he asked.

"That is a statue of Christopher Columbus," replied the Chicago man to whom he had spoken.

"Christopher Columbus?"

"Yes."

The man from Atlanta shook his head sadly.

"Then the trouble is with me," he said. "You fellows have been giving me too warm a welcome. That thing looks to me like a petrified nightmare!"

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the Chicago man, grasping his hand. "That's what it is. You're all right!"

A Sad Dilemma.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

"O dearest heart, be mine," he said,
When suing for a wife;
"I cannot live without you, love,
You are my very life."

"Alas! I cannot tell you, Sir,
To take me," she replied;
"For if you take your life, of course,
You'll be a suicide."

All the News He Brought to Sherman.

From The Louisville Post.

In one of the skirmishes of Sherman in his march to the sea a fine-looking negro man was brought into camp. "Where are you from?" asked the officer on duty. "Boonville, Sah," replied the dusky son of Ham. "What's the news down there?" "Nothin', boss, 'cept dar's a man down dar lost a mighty good nigger dis mornin', and I reckon he dun lose more afore night."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, generally fair, southwesterly winds, warmer in the interior. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, light local showers, followed by generally fair weather during the day, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion in the early morning, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, local showers, followed by fair warmer, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, the weather will be generally fair during the day, although showers are likely to occur in the early morning, southerly to westerly winds, slightly warmer. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except local thunderstorms in western portion, southerly winds, slightly warmer in eastern portion. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

GEORGIA, fair, except local thunderstorms in northern portion, southerly winds, warmer in east portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers in southern portion, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. KENTUCKY, ILLINOIS, and INDIANA, generally fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair in northern portion, local thunderstorms in southern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair weather, southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, local showers, followed by fair weather during the day, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, preceded by local showers in the early morning, southerly winds, warmer, in southern portion. WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. OHIO, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, slightly warmer, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MISSOURI and IOWA, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MINNESOTA, fair, southeasterly winds, warmer in extreme northern portion. KANSAS, fair, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southerly winds, warmer in extreme eastern portion. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MONTANA, fair, followed by local showers in western portion, cooler Tuesday evening, westerly winds.

The barometer is high on the south Atlantic coast and low in the St. Lawrence Valley, and the extreme Northwest. It has risen slightly north of the lake region, in the Gulf States, and on the Pacific coast. It has fallen decidedly on the Atlantic coast and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations.

Light showers have prevailed from the Middle Atlantic coast westward to the Central Mississippi Valley, on the Gulf coast, and in Tennessee.

It is warmer except in the Southern States, where the temperature has remained nearly stationary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl, well educated, to do chamberwork and sewing, or sewing and with grown children; good reference. 49 Meserole St., Brooklyn, E. D.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, 17, in refined family as chambermaid or do light housework; no washing; city or country reference. H., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with other work; willing and obliging; reference. 209 West 36th St.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl, at once, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. S. G., Box 500, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in private boarding house; reference. 14 East 68th St

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—By English girl; first-class references; willing and obliging. J., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in small private family. 389 West 44th St., care of Lind.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl in a private family; best city references. 607 East 83d St. Mrs. Neumer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl; good waitress; kind to children; city or country; references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; can take care of children. Miss Brendel, 163 7th Av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in private family; references. 436 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do up-stairs work; not long in country. 1,243 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; reference. M. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a neat widow, no incumbrance, as cook; understands all branches; small family or gentleman's apartments; best city reference. M. W., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman, age 34, as competent cook in private family only; city or country; personal or written reference; agencies please do not apply. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, and other as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 457 West End Av.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in small private family; best city references. E. F., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as cook and to assist in washing or do washing and cooking; in a small family; best reference; city or country. 666 2d Av., near 36th st.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference; state wages. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman as good plain cook; understands desserts, soups, and entrées; small private American family; best references. 217 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; good city reference; city or country. 319 East 32d St., two flights.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; private family; plain washing; best city reference. F. B., 618 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in a private family; first-class reference. 318 West 49th St.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; best city reference. 75 East 95th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook, other as first-class laundress; live together or go separately; best city references. Reedy's bell, 358 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—By two girls, to go together; have best city references. 160 East 33d St., ring four times.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; can furnish best city references. 415 West 33d St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; washer and ironer; a home is wanted. Jane, 1,152 3d Av., advertising office.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; 1½ years' best city references from last employer. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; is a first-class baker; city references. 264 West 57th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in small private family; best city references. 262 West 17th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By willing German Protestant as cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 84th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. 311 East 61st St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference. 231 East 29th St. S. H.

COOK.—By young woman; assist in coarse washing and ironing; good reference from last place; county preferred. 310 East 32d St.

COOK.—Competent; in private family or school; city or country; best city references. 227 East 28th St. Crane's bell.

COOK.—First-class cook; in private family; understands her business; city or country; best reference. 219 West 32d St., in rear; call two days.

COOK.—By competent family cook; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; best reference. 227 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thorough; first-class all round; private family or boarding house. 449 West 52d St., store.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and do coarse washing; good city reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook or laundress. 513 West 59th St., Wynn's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook; four years' references. 212½ East 47th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman as first-class laundress, by the day, week, or month; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go three days a week in a private family; do any kind of work; best reference. 388 West 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or week to do any kind of work; best city reference. 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made at shortest notice; latest Fall designs; dresses remodeled equal to new; terms moderate; also competent person by day. Mlle. Le Cosse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced cutter and fitter of fashionable street and evening costumes, jackets, wraps, and misses' suits; terms moderate; by day. Ennis, 38 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, by day or week; good designer, cutter, and fitter; terms moderate; references given. Mlle. Le Cotte, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; latest Parisian styles; original designs; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailoress; will make at reasonable prices; first-class work; dinner, visiting, and reception gowns; fancy silk waists a specialty; capes, coats, riding habits, bicycle, and tailor-made suits; tailors' work; newest fashions; call and judge. 656 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisienne; would like engagement by the day or week. Mme. Maria, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Over 20 years in business; handsome Fall suits in latest styles, $6 up; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated French person, with thorough experience, to take entire charge of children; has some knowledge of German and music; French diploma; wages, $25. C. W., 164 West 38th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper in bachelor apartments; is a first-class cook; or in a small clubhouse. Call, at present employer's, Mrs. Fish, 218 West 59th St., for Miss M. Reilly.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent to fill position in any first-class hotel or private family or institution; capable of taking full charge; best of references given. A. M., 641 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady will act as housekeeper to small club of bachelors; reliable; middle-aged. Paton, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. 347 West 49th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a very neat girl, not long here, willing worker, as houseworker or do up-stairs work; $10. Call, Monday, 850 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in small private family. 207 8th Av., two flights; no cards.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class references; thoroughly competent. Goodwin, 236 East 42d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—VALET or BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife as lady's maid; good dressmaker, fine cutter; can make any kind of dresses; good packer; the husband as valet or butler; willing and obliging; will make himself useful; no English; city or country. Bailly, 216 West 36th St., care of Cumming.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references; English Protestant. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged person; first-class seamstress; hair dresser; willing and obliging; accustomed to travel; high references. Madeleine, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; American family; city or country; best city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. 760 Columbus Av., Mrs. Collins's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; fine family washing and ironing at home; boarding house and hotel washing, 50-75 cents per dozen; best references. 75 East 85th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city reference; wages, $20-$22. 338 East 46th St. E. M., care of Mrs. Quinn.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 202 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman, as first-class laundress; take family washing home; best city references. 325 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress families and gentlemen's washing; best references. Mrs. Harnett, 246 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; in a private family; best city references. J. T., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By French girl; or work of any kind. H. Y., 370 7th Av, first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS and HOUSEKEEPER.—First-class; by day; best city reference. 180 West 59th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced German nurse; Protestant; for infant or older children; best city references. 111 West 39th St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse; infants or growing children; excellent reference. M. T. L., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest city references. 113½ West 32d St., private stable.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city reference. 254 West 30th St., in bakery.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

WET NURSE.—Healthy milk. 538 East 6th St., ground floor, back; without agency.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swiss-French, from Neuchatel, as excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking after McDowel's system; permanent position in private family or in large establishment; city or country; good reference. P. D., 66 Prospect Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by day or to take work home; does all kinds of family sewing; finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. Hood, 136 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as first-class seamstress; willing to take charge of grown children; city reference. Call, Monday, 228 East 127th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 441 West 48th St., J. F. O'Brien's bell.

WAITRESS.—In good private family; takes butler's place; will go to country; best city family reference. Wages, $20. 496 2d Av., near 28th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman; experienced; small first-class family. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; best city references. 101 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant as competent waitress; good references. 121 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—Best city reference; city or country. 231 East 34th St., care of Mrs. Read.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing wanted by a respectable woman; good reference; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' fine clothes. 162 West 28th St.

WASHING.—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes washed and ironed exquisitely; by week, or 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call, one week, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; sunny, open-air drying; care taken of clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

WASHING.—By a young woman to take in family washing; no objections to shirts. 433 West 25th St. Cunningham's bell.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take washing home; references; open-air drying. Mrs. French, 204 East 44th St.

WASHING.—Young girl wants family washing at her home; good reference. 339 East 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY ABOUT TO GO ABROAD DESIRES to provide good places for her servants—an English butler, a cook, a laundress, and housemaid, (the last two are sisters,) and a coachman, who are Swedes, also a kitchenmaid of six years' experience, who desires a place as cook; all excellent. Apply, by letter, to 326 West 90th St., corner Riverside Drive.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED AND ALTERED into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 110 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady as stenographer and typewriter, (Remington;) willing to do office work; moderate salary. Stenographer, 415 Broome St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; willing to assist with office work. EXCEPTIONAL, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man and wife; French; can take full charge in their respective duties; man can take entire control of parlor floor; is excellent in decorating table, and can give first-class service; wife is A1 cook; can manage the kitchen with satisfaction to her employer; city references from best families. W. G., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Speaks French and English; 32; sober and honest; understands his duties thoroughly; willing; obliging; useful; one year's first-class personal city references from last place; disengaged September; city or country. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—German; aged 23; competent in his business; strictly sober; as butler or second man in private family; first-class references and recommendations. H. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French-Swiss; 27 years old; thoroughly trained and understands all the duties of a first-class butler; willing and obliging; two years of highest city references. H. G., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; man is a good butler; wife is first-class cook; in private family; both speak English; are excellent servants; best reference. L., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—German; aged 33; competent in his business; strictly sober; as butler or second man in private family; first-class references and recommendations. V. V., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By sober, honest man in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; eight years' city references; family can be seen. J. S., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; age, 32; best city recommendations; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen. J., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; first-class servant; neat and quick; five years' reference; age, 30; just disengaged; family can be seen. C., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young colored man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; reference. Can be seen at 235 West 61st St. Edwards.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; age, 30; good valet; has three years' best city reference from last employer. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By a young English couple; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best city references. 220 East 82d St., O'Brien's bell.

BUTLER.—Sy an English-trained single man, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; tall, of neat appearance; present and former employers can be seen. C. W., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede as butler or assistant; in private family; best city and personal reference. C. E. Dalin, 342 East 42d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler and valet; just disengaged; six years in last place; good appearance. H. E., 650 3d Av.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—Man, wife; English; 32; temperate, competent; good valet. Anjous, 301 West 40th St., care of Lahey.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; holding excellent references; last employer can be seen. James, 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man in private family; excellent references; families can be seen. J. H., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly trained Englishman; age, 33; excellent city references; disengaged. Linkin, 299 10th Av.

BUTLER.—English; understands his duties; town or country; good references. J. C., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 28 East 22d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—In private family; English; good references. W. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By Swedish man and wife, with one big child, to take care of a private house; can give first-class personal reference. Call at present employer's, 10 West 31st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; no family; capable to take entire management of gentleman's stables; is a thorough horseman and expert city driver; city or country; five years' reference; last employer can be seen. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by an Englishman; thoroughly understands the care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; stylish city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; good city references. A. Warner, 73 West 82d St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife, to cook, wash, and iron, or any kind of work; man as coachman; take care of horses or make himself generally useful; no objections to country; best city references. 405 West 54th St. P. Reilly.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; ten years' experience in the care of horses; A1 city references given. T. H., 200 West 77th St., Mason's stable.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man; understands the care of horses, harness, carriages; willing, obliging in every respect; best city references from former and last employers. M. G., 144 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; temperate, obliging; stylish appearance; careful driver; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; married; no family; strictly sober, obliging; attentive to duties; familiar with this city and Brooklyn. W. H., 4 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal references. Present employer, 48 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; excellent city references; single; 28. F. O., Martin & Martin Harness Agency, 235 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, sober, single man; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and keeps gentleman's place in proper shape; good milker; country preferred; willing to assist in every work; highest reference. L. E. D., 55 Prospect St., Brooklyn; in cigar store.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; highly recommended by last and former employers; city or country. R. G., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; over eleven years' first-class city references; sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 688 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; German; with best of references from last employer. P. N., 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a married man; understands his business thoroughly; good references. F. J., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 29; six years' good, satisfactory reference; country preferred; employer can be seen. J. M., 127 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; competent; generally useful; good reference; moderate wages. J. S., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or BUTLER.—By young man; speaks French; first-class city references. 241 3d Av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—German; thoroughly understands his business; city reference. Hermann, 198 Chambers St., cigar store.

COACHMAN.—By careful driver; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; city references. Lexington, 120 East 93d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—First-class; understands his business in every department; is a thoroughly practical man in the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables both under glass and out of doors; roses, orchids, graperies, lawns, shrubs, all planting and improving of grounds, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; is honest, sober, and reliable, and can furnish nine years' references. Address Gardener, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—German; first-class florist and vegetable grower; married; no family; understands greenhouses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables; 24 years' experience; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; care of horses, cows, and poultry; wife first-class buttermaker; on gentleman's country place. German, Box 176 Times.

GARDENER.—By a single young man as gardener on gentleman's place and to make himself generally useful; understands all kinds of greenhouses; has the best of reference. E. J., 35 and 37 Cortland St., care of Peter Henderson & Co., two days.

GARDENER.—Gentleman's place to care for for the Winter; is a trusty man; willing to make improvements at any kind of rough work; has good reference. M. C. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By first-class practical English gardener, E. J. Dexter, Newport, R. I.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good references. H. L., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a respectable young Englishman, in gentleman's family, under butler; good reference. F. B., 90 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; in private family; understands furnaces and all kinds of housework; can give best of reference from last employer. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET, OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By a highly respectable, honest, and temperate young man; (English;) thoroughly experienced; has the highest personal references from present and former employers; city country; no objection to travel. T. Reid, 237 East 94th St., New-York. Care of Thomas.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By young man, 21, in private family; can wait on table and make himself useful. J. M., 159 East 47th St.

WAITER.—By young colored man as first-class waiter in first-class private family; best reference. J. W. H., 2,053 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

BARTENDER'S ASSISTANT.—By a young, single Irishman; lately landed; where he can learn; small wages. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family or boarding house; city references. C. P., Box 408 Times, Up Town.

EDUCATED YOUNG MAN; 21; GOOD CHARacter; excellent references; private family; office, store. Lindstrom, 159 East 28th St.

MASSAGE.—At residences, for nervous disorders, rheumatic affections, and muscular paralysis; rational treatment, lasting benefit. Expert, Box 212 Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Protestant young woman as waitress, chambermaid; small private family; reference required. Apply, two days, 9 and 10, 1 and 3, 39 West 10th St.

WANTED—A girl as chambermaid and waitress to assist with washing and ironing; city reference. Apply, from 9 to 11 A. M., 35 East 65th St.

WANTED—First-class laundress and chambermaid, with city reference. Apply at 57 West 56th St., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—First-class German cook, with city reference. Apply at 57 West 56th St., between 10 and 12.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with board; references exchanged. 38 West 70th St.

1.—SECOND-FLOOR SUNNY SUITE; PRIVATE bath; and other rooms, with board; references. 26 West 50th St.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Rooms for families and gentlemen; particular attention given to cuisine; references.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with connecting room, for gentlemen; excellent table.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Double and single rooms; location and board excellent; table board; moderate rate; reference.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

128th ST., 20 EAST, NEAR 5th AV.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, with excellent board; piano; private bath; large closets; homelike; desirable location; table board.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Single rooms for young men and women; large house and grounds; lawn tennis, croquet, fruit, shade, verandas; good board; accessible to bridge and ferries in 17 minutes; $6 up.

A NEW HOME AT FORDHAM.—Elderly people; $15 monthly. Circulars at 148 St. Ann's Av., City.

MAGNIFICENT LARGE SECOND FLOOR, beautifully furnished, private bath, &c., to gentleman or couple desiring best accommodation; superior table and appointments; private small family; terms reasonable; block from L Station and Boulevard. Address L. F., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLE will find a pleasant home with small private family owning their house; handsomely located, near the Union League; references exchanged. O., Times Agency, 1,127 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

23d ST., 20 EAST, (OPPOSITE Madison Square Park.)—Two handsome rooms, with private bathroom connecting.

30th ST., 7 EAST.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only.

33d ST., 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with private bath, or separate; exceptional location; private house; references.

47th ST., 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference; steam heat.

484 MADISON AV.—Third floor; sunny front room; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; reference.

HANDSOME FLOOR OR CHOICE SINGLE; Owner's Private Residence.—Reasonable terms; good reference required. 77 East 55th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 8 1st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $8,345,589.70 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

INTEREST AT THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in said bonds and stock.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the whole or a part of the following described coupon or registered bonds or stock of the City of New-York, to wit:

$500,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Streets and Avenues, payable November 1st, 1920.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of West Wing of the American Museum of Natural History, payable November 1st, 1920.
201,181.32	Consolidated Stock for the Jerome Avenue approach to the Bridge over the Harlem River at 155th Street, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Avenue A, payable November 1st, 1909.
640,000.00	Consolidated Stock for the Washington Bridge Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
85,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Roads and Avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of Mulberry Bend Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
65,700.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction and Improvement of Parkways, payable November 1st, 1914.
190,000.00	Consolidated Stock for the Improvement of Riverside Park, for grading, drainage, and walks, payable November 1st, 1914.
195,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Improvement and Completion of Cathedral Parkway, payable November 1st, 1914.
183,198.89	Consolidated Stock, School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
84,959.84	Consolidated Stock, Sanitary Improvement School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
549.65	Consolidated Stock, Police Department Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
500,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Dock Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Water Main Stock, payable November

MUDDLE OVER THE CLUBS

Can the Girder Continue with Impunity to Dispense Liquor on Sunday?

DISCUSSED AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS

The Commissioners in a Dilemma—They May Be Called as Witnesses if a Test Case is Made.

The construction of the excise law in regard to clubs seems to have got into a regular muddle at Police Headquarters. Acting Chief of Police Conlin told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the decision of the police authorities in regard to the Girder Club would be known by noon to-day.

When this statement was repeated to Commissioner Parker by the reporter, he said with some heat that Chief of Police Conlin did not know what he was talking about; that the matter would be carefully considered, and a decision reached at the convenience of the board.

Commissioner Parker was then asked if it did not follow that if the Girder Club could continue to sell liquor on Sunday with impunity, the whole Sunday clause of the excise law would soon be rendered a dead letter. He made no direct reply to this, but said something about finding no difficulty in overcoming a "mere evasion of the law."

Although Commissioner Parker would not admit that the case of the Girder Club had been considered yesterday, either by himself alone or in conjunction with any of his colleagues, there was a marked reserve on the part of President Roosevelt when asked any questions about excise enforcement in clubs.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker went out to luncheon together about 2 o'clock, and returned at 3:30. Then Commissioner Parker went to his own room, and was soon joined by Chief of Police Conlin. A few minutes later President Roosevelt came down stairs and went into Commissioner Parker's room. Then Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct, whose detectives drank gin and whisky in the Girder Club Sunday was admitted to the conclave.

After Capt. Pickett retired, President Murray of the Excise Board joined Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker and Chief Conlin behind the carefully closed door of Mr. Parker's private room. Then President Murray went away, followed by Chief Conlin, leaving the two Commissioners.

These secret conferences lasted nearly three hours, and left all the participators mute.

"I have decided," said Commisisoner Parker, afterward, "to say nothing in reference to the Girder Club. If action is to be taken, it would not do to anticipate it by premonitory warning. Whatever is to be done, if anything is done, will be done without notice. All I can say is that nothing will happen to-night."

The dilemma of the Commissioners is clear, in view of some interesting revelations made by Mr. Teall. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times that if any arrest was made in the Girder Club in consequence of selling liquor, he was prepared to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, and would summon only six witnesses in his defense.

These six witnesses would be President Roosevelt, Commissioner Parker, Commissioner Andrews, Chief Conlin, Inspector Brooks, and Capt. Pickett.

Mr. Teall said he had had the consent of these six men to his warehouse-receipt plan, and that he would put each of them in the witness box and make him swear to conversations with him on the subject.

Mr. Teall regards as the most important part of his case a conversation which he had with Commissioner Parker in the presence of a lawyer from Ashbel P. Fitch's office. Mr. Parker on this occasion, Mr. Teall says, admitted the absolute legality of the warehouse receipt plan. A reporter for The New-York Times can corroborate the truth of Mr. Teall's statement on this point.

The legal stand taken by Mr. Teall's advisers is that the Girder Club has the same rights as the City Club, the Union League Club, or any other social club in the city. In each case the club is incorporated under a general law. The certificate of incorporation to become effectual must be signed by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The Girder Club, as far as possible, has copied the wording of the constitution and by-laws of the City Club, and its certificate was duly signed by Justice Ingraham.

The lawyers who are looking after the Girder Club's interests claim that any decision which affects it will equally affect every social club in the State of New-York. They are quite prepared to make a test case of the warehouse receipt plan if the police authorities think it advisable to give them the chance. If the police authorities do not consider it advisable they will take this decision to mean that the Police Board knows that it has no case, and is afraid to bring the question to an issue.

A curious corollary of a decision in favor of the Girder Club will be the establishment of the right of any man to buy liquor anywhere that it can be legally sold on week days and consume it anywhere he pleases on Sunday. According to Commissioner Parker's dictum, "a club or corporation has no more right to violate the law than an individual."

If the members of a club can legally get warehouse receipts for liquor on week days to consume it on Sunday, any person may do the same thing in regard to a saloon. By repealing the clauses about closed saloons in the old law of 1857, the new law of 1892 makes it illegal for "any person to sell, give away, or expose for sale," intoxicating liquor on Sunday. But it is not against the law for a saloon to be open on Sunday, or for men to be in it. So that if the warehouse receipt plan holds good for clubs it will hold equally good for large parties of Germans on Sundays, who pay on a week day for the beer which they intend to consume on Sunday. The interest of the brewers in supporting this interpretation of the law is obvious.

MR. FOWLER'S HEARING ADJOURNED

He Was Anxious to Go to the Republican Convention.

Jacob Fowler, the President of the German Republican Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Policeman McConnville of the Second Inspection District on the charge of violating the excise law. Mr. Fowler is Superintendent for the large butcher firm of Rohe Brothers.

McConnville told Magistrate Cornell that he had visited the Summer garden in the rear of Zimmerman's saloon, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street, over which the club of which Mr. Fowler is President has its quarters. He found twelve men in the Summer garden drinking beer. Mr. Fowler asked him if he was a member of that club, and he replied that he was not a member, but was a policeman. Mr. Fowler then told him that the club rented the garden along with their quarters over the saloon, and that the twelve kegs of beer that were in sight had been purchased for an outing of the club yesterday. McConnville admitted that he was unable to get into the saloon, but said he believed the beer belonged to Zimmerman.

Mr. Fowler told Magistrate Cornell he was anxious to go to the Republican Convention at Saratoga, and therefore asked for an adjournment of the hearing. Magistrate Cornell, remarking that the case hinged on the ownership of the garden, and set the hearing for Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He placed the bail at $100, which was furnished, and Mr. Fowler left the court hurriedly in order to catch his train.

Daniel Rafferty who keeps a saloon at 95 Tenth Avenue, was taken before Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with violation of the excise law.

Complaint was made by Rafferty's neighbors that a stream of men was being admitted to the saloon over the housetops and through a vacant lot in the rear.

After long watching, two policemen escaped the vigilance of the rear guard and gained admission to the saloon.

"When we got inside," said one of the policemen, "we found the place crowded with men all drinking beer. I never saw so much beer in my life. Why, the floor was covered with it so deep that we ought to have worn rubber boots. I then arrested Mr. Rafferty, who came without any resistance."

Rafferty was held in $100 bail.

Charles L. Wolfe, grocer, of 744 Columbus Avenue, and Stephen Feist, one of his clerks, were arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich at the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the excise law Sunday, by selling whisky in bottles. The complainant in the case was Mrs. Kate Hutchinson, of 733 Columbus Avenue.

Mrs. Hutchinson called at the court yesterday, and exhibiting a bottle of whisky, said it had been sold to her by Feist with the knowledge and consent of his employer. She stated that her husband, who is addicted to drinking, went to Wolfe's store and bought a bottle of whisky from Feist. After her husband had gone, she, too, bought a bottle of the liquor from Feist, and then she determined to make a complaint in order to make it impossible for her husband to obtain liquor again in that way. Warrants were issued for the arrest of both Wolfe and Feist. The defendants were held in $200 bail each for trial.

The Marie Antoinette Club case came up for hearing in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. M. T. Sharkey appeared for John J. Kelly, who had been arrested by Policeman Boylan at the club rooms, 420 Hudson Street, over Flannery's saloon.

Mr. Sharkey said there was no legal evidence that any liquor had been either sold, given away, or exposed for sale. Boylan said he had smelled whisky in a glass on the bar, and had seen a bottle of whisky exposed.

Mr. Sharkey further said there was no evidence that a member of the club had not poured whisky in the glass from a private flask. Michael E. Whalen of 68 Leroy Street, Daniel Flannery, brother of the proprietor of the saloon, over which the club has its rooms, and Kelly, the defendant, all swore there had been no bottle on the bar. Capt. Delaney of the Charles Street Police Station testified that the Marie Antoinette Club was a regularly incorporated club. Magistrate Cornell adjourned the hearing until to-morrow.

AGENT DENNETT WON THE BET.

Chance Helped Him Find a Saloon Open in Capt. Delaney's Precinct.

Agent Dennett of the Parkhurst society won a silk hat on a bet with Capt. Delaney of the Charles Street Police Station yesterday, when Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court held Edward Rogers, proprietor, and Frank Early, bartender of the saloon at 295 Washington Street, for trial in Special Sessions on the charge of excise violation.

Dennett and Agent Saltzman, also of the Parkhurst society, called on Capt. Delaney Sunday afternoon, and the bet was made, the Captain betting that the agents would not be able to gain admittance to one saloon in Capt. Delaney's precinct. Immediately after leaving the station, Dennett and Sultzman were accosted by a man named Mulligan, whom neither had seen before. Mulligan mistook Dennett for some one else and said:

"I understand you have said you were going to lick me on sight."

"Why, no," replied Dennett; "you're too good a man to lick."

"That's right," said Mulligan. "Let's have a drink."

"In a minute," replied Dennett, "only where can we go?"

"I'll show you," said Mulligan, and he led the way to Rogers's saloon, where he told the lookout he had known Dennett twenty years, and that he was all right.

All three were admitted and several rounds of drinks were furnished by Early, the bartender, after which Dennett invited the proprietor to take a drink. In honor of the invitation Rogers himself served the liquor.

When Dennett got the warrant yesterday from Magistrate Cornell, he swore that there were over forty men in the saloon at the time he was there. Policemen Sinnott and Conley of the Jefferson Market Court squad executed the warrant. Both prisoners waived examination and were held in $100 each for Special Sessions.

DEMOCRATS FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Congressman Patterson Says that During His Trip He Found the Prospects of Victory Good.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Congressman Josiah Patterson has returned from another tour of sound-money speechmaking that carried him as far east as Saratoga, returning by way of Washington. He was in the latter city last Thursday. Referring to an interview with Secretary Carlisle, the Congressman said to-day:

"While I was in Washington I met Secretary Carlisle, and for the first time in several months he feels confident that the receipts for September will equal the expenditures, and that from now on under the Wilson tariff, notwithstanding the income tax has been declared unconstitutional, there will be revenues sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government."

"What did he think about another bond issue?"

"Well, I know that the Secretary of the Treasury does not contemplate another issue, and does not believe that the necessity will arise. It is the policy of this Administration to maintain public credit, and the people may rest satisfied that this will be done, but the Secretary does not contemplate that the necessity will arise, and there is every disposition to avoid it. At this time the Secretary of the Treasury is receiving quite an amount of gold from the interior in exchange for bills of small denominations, which are needed by the banks to move crops. In my judgment, there will be no further sale of bonds, and the revenues henceforward will be sufficient to meet all demands on the Government."

"What is the feeling among leading Democrats as to the prospects of the party?"

"I found everywhere a feeling of confidence among Democrats, and the prediction is freely made that we will carry the country next year."

"What about the third term?"

"I do not take any stock in the third-term idea. I do not believe it has ever been seriously considered by the President or desired by him. Should the next Congress refuse to respond to his recommendations for the passage of laws looking to the reformation of our currency system, it might operate to produce a strong sentiment in the country in favor of a third term, but I do not think, in view of American traditions on this subject, that it will assume practical shape or that the idea will be seriously entertained by the President."

"Carlisle, Whitney, and Morrison are the names which I hear discussed as Presidential candidates. The party is not without good material for a President, but I think it our first duty to settle our differences on the financial question, that being the only question Democrats differ on. The only point of attack for the Republicans then will be the tariff, and I think it is evident that on that issue the Democratic Party will win.

"The hope of the party lies in supporting the present Administration. It is immensely strong with the American people, and Democrats cannot discredit it and hope to win the confidence of the country."

Engaged the Servia for the Trip.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on the visit to London has engaged the Cunard steamship Servia for the trip next June. The party will leave Boston Monday, June 29. This will give them Fourth of July at sea, and extensive preparations will be made to give the day a royal Yankee send-off.

Cowboy Talbott Acquitted.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 16.—James Sherman Talbott was acquitted of murder Saturday night in Sumner County. He was accused of killing Mike Meagher, the Mayor of Caldwell, in a famous cowboy fight fifteen years ago.

Novelties in Fall Hats for Women.

A wonderful collection of Fall millinery is now on exhibition at the store of Frederick Loeser & Co., 484 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. One could not visit a place better suited to give an adequate idea of the Autumn fashions.

The prevailing shades of color of the Fall hats for women are subdued, while in shapes the large, graceful picture hats seem to take the lead.

One Paris hat exhibited by Frederick Loeser & Co. is of the Louis XVI. order. It is trimmed with plumes, aigrettes, and rhinestones. A striking hat by Virot of Paris is in Nile green and purple. It has around the brim a wreath of green foliage. The crown is of white and purple roses, and it is ornamented at the side with bows of Nile green and purple ribbon. Another very charming hat is of black chenille braid. A novelty in trimming is introduced by the use of poppy petals in the rosette of hunter's-green velvet. The hat is ornamented further with an aigrette and peacock feather.

A novel hat that attracted much attention yesterday is of chinchilla, with trimming of sable tails and gray and white aigrettes.

The evening hats displayed by Frederick Loeser & Co. present many different forms and shades, but there is none that is not beautiful. Particular pains have been taken also to secure a large and stylish line of hats for misses and children. One beautiful hat for a girl is of tan felt, with a white silk crown. It is trimmed with a pompon, aigrette, and rhinestone buckle. Another has a wide black velvet brim, white corded satin crown, large ostrich plumes, and rhinestone ornaments.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Copies of dainty French Cabinets at manufacturing prices, 48 West 23d St.—Adv.

NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

A Declaration of Principles Made and Dates Set for Holding Primaries and Conventions.

What is styled "the Home Rule Democracy" was formally organized last night at the Morton House. Of the twenty-three members of the Executive Committee present last night none is especially prominent in politics. The Chairman of the committee was William Churchill, a boss truckman, formerly one of ex-Sheriff O'Brien's followers. Others in the new organization have been identified at one time or another with the O'Brienites or with Tammany Hall.

Before the meeting began a typewritten statement of what was going to happen, including the resolutions to be adopted, was given out. This began as follows:

Without the usual political hurrah, but in a quiet and most business-like method, the representatives of twenty-two Assembly district Democratic organizations of New-York City met at the Morton House last evening, Sept. 16, and perfected a new county organization, intended to include not only some twenty-two Assembly district organizations heretofore perfected, but also dissatisfied members of other organizations and independent Democrats not allied with any organizations.

The meeting last night was that of the Executive Committee, duly appointed to adopt a plan of organization and a platform. The presiding officer was Mr. William Churchill of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District; the Secretary, Mr. E. J. Kyle of the Thirty-fourth District.

A list of committeemen followed. It included Col. John J. Gifford, John J. McKenna, Andrew Beiser, and S. L. Fox. Resolutions were adopted defining the objects of the association, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to complete organization. Primaries were set for Sept. 30; Tenth and Fourteenth Congressional District Conventions for Oct. 7, Assembly Conventions for Oct. 8, Senate Conventions for Oct. 9, and County Conventions for Oct. 10. A resolutions was adopted indorsing Col. Waring. It was seriously stated that the new organization had 10,000 enrolled members.

THE NEWCOMB DIAMOND ROBBERY

No Trace of the Thief or Thieves Who Secured the Plunder at Long Branch.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The robbery of $20,000 worth of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds from the cottage of H. Victor Newcomb on Saturday afternoon is almost the sole topic of discussion here. The robbery is still a mystery as to who committed it. The robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon, between probably 3 and 5 o'clock. The jewels were removed from their casket before the thief left the Newcomb place, and the casket was thrown into a gully. The robber entered the house through a second-story window, using a ladder to reach the window. There was no one in the house at the time.

The ladder is thought to have been obtained from the Depeyster place, and to have belonged to the decorators. This is uncertain. It was placed against the house, and entrance made through an open window. There was no need of forcing an entrance, because the window had not been closed. The thief descended the ladder with the casket. The key was in the lock. The robber then crossed the lawn diagonally, it is thought, toward the gully. While screened by the bushes in the yard he opened the case, removed the contents to his pockets, as the case would have been a dangerous thing to be seen on the street with, and then threw the casket with the key still in the lock down into the gully.

It is supposed that he then went down the walk to Ocean Avenue and started in the direction of Deal Beach. There were many strange grooms at the Elberon stables, and the presence of a stranger near there would have excited no comment by the regular hands on Saturday. The regular hands, too, were busy, and the strangers who had only a horse or two to look after would have paid no attention to the man leaving the Newcomb place.

Chief of Police Layton of Long Branch is investigating, but appears to be entirely at sea. He can do nothing, because there is nothing to do here. The thief doubtless took his booty to New-York or some other place than Long Branch. The New-York Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters was asked on Sunday night to take up the case, but declined to take charge of it because the robbery was outside of the city and in another State. The police were requested to do anything they could in the city in watching for any of the goods being offered at pawn shops. Chief Layton thinks the thief is a professional. He does not think any of the stolen articles will be offered for pawn. His theory is that the stones will be unset and sold separately, and the gold hammered out of shape and sold in bulk.

Five Killed at a Railway Crossing.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 16.—Train No. 35, fast mail, from Washington to Atlanta, ran into a wagon containing six people at Lawyers, a small station, 150 miles south of this city, this evening. It is said that five persons were killed and it is likely the other one will die. This train does not stop at Lawyers, and was probably going at full speed.

Increased Its Capital Stock.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The American Fire Insurance Company of New-York to-day certified to the Secretary of State that it had increased its capital stock from $200,000 to $400,000. The amount of the company's capital paid in is $200,000, and the whole amount of the company's debts and liabilities is $326,517.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Comedian Powers to Rest.—James T. Powers, the comedian, has been resting peacefully all Summer at Navesink Highlands, and he has come to the conclusion that he will continue to rest all through the present season. "Not but that I have plenty that I can do," said Mr. Powers yesterday, "but I have worked very hard for a good many years, and I feel that I am entitled to a season's vacation." Mr. Powers has had a number of offers to travel this season, but he has declined them all, and it is not at all likely that he will be seen again on the stage before next Fall. He is in excellent health and spirits, and looks like a man who is enjoying life.

—Georgia Cayvan in Switzerland.—Georgia Cayvan, formerly leading woman of the Lyceum Theatre company, was in Switzerland when last heard from, toiling up the mountains and enjoying herself generally. She had as yet secured no play for her proposed starring season, and it is now pretty certain that her season will be a late one, if it is given at all this year. The fate of "The City of Pleasure" has justified her action in refusing to appear in that play, and has added to her reputation as an excellent judge of plays from reading the manuscript.

—Mr. Carleton's New Play.—"Ambition," the new play written by Henry Guy Carleton for Nat C. Goodwin, will be put in rehearsal at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Monday, and produced three weeks from that date. Mr. Goodwin and his manager, Mr. Appleton, are both greatly pleased with the work, and are looking forward to a successful production. Miss Annie Russell will create the leading female part. The rehearsals will be attended by Mr. Carleton, who will have a prominent part in their direction.

—"The Night Clerk."—The farce-comedy in which Peter Dailey is playing this season, called "The night Clerk," has been subjected to a thorough overhauling since the season opened, and is now what Manager William Harris calls a satisfactory play. It will be presented in this city later in the season. To interpret it requires a company of twenty artists, and the scenery is extensive enough to necessitate a special car for its transportation.

—Louis James's New Play.—Louis James will give the first production of his new play, "Marmion," at Miner's Theatre, Newark, N. J., Thursday night next. The play is a free adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's famous poem of that name. Mr. James will appear in the title role. The adaptation is by Percy Sage, a son of Mrs. Abbey Sage Richardson.

—A New Vaudeville Star.—The latest addition to the vocalists of the vaudeville stage is Zelma Rawlston, who is now singing at Keith's Union Square Theatre. She has a thoroughly trained voice and a pleasing stage presence.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TREASURES FROM THE ORIENT.

American progressiveness is not satisfied with adopting the best of the many varied styles of Continental Furniture. We have gone so far as to import bits of Japanese inlayings of exquisite mother-of-pearl and wood colorings, which we have inserted in our Furniture and thus met the requirements of the Occident. Heretofore only seen on rare occasions and cherished as "objets des vertus," these beautiful blendings of arts are now within the means of all, when you

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

HARMONY NOW ASSURED

Shepard Democracy Indorses Conference Action with the Regulars.

STIRRING ADDRESS BY MR. SHEPARD

Unity of Action on the Local Situation May Follow—Attempt to Get an Indorsement for Justice Gaynor.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County met at the Athenaeum in Brooklyn, last night, and ratified unanimously the agreement reached by their conference committee last Thursday with the conference committee of the regulars, in reference to representation in the State Convention and in the State Committee. There was a large attendance of delegates.

George Foster Peabody called the General Committee together.

When Mr. Peabody called for the report of the Harmony Committee Edward M. Shepard, the Chairman of the committee, who had been sitting in the rear of the hall, made his way to the platform, amid great applause.

Mr. Shepard first read the formal report of the conference committee, which was as follows:

Your committee, appointed by the Chairman under your resolution of the 9th inst., respectfully report that, in pursuance of your instructions, this committee met in conference with a committee of five, representing the organization known as the Democratic Party of Kings County, and that the conference unanimously agreed to recommend to their respective bodies the approval of the following arrangement with reference to representation of Kings County in the coming Democratic State Convention:

1. That this organization should have one-third of such representation, and the other organization two-thirds.

2. That this organization should choose two, the other organization three, members of the Democratic State Committee, and of each of the committees on credentials, resolutions, and organization, and of any other committee appointed by the convention, and also of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the convention.

3. That each organization separately choose delegates, consisting of the full number of delegates and alternates, each delegation to be admitted to the convention on like terms, except as to votes and representation as aforesaid.

Your committee further report that the conference has not considered the local situation; but the arrangement above stated is based upon the express understanding that, according to the limitations of the resolutions under which we act, our organization preserves completely its autonomy and its present freedom of action. The conference was adjourned until next Tuesday evening, in order to then discuss the general features of the local situation. Your committee will then, however, strictly observe the limitations placed upon it by your resolutions, and will assume no authority, except to gather the opinions of the conference upon the general situation and report them to this General Committee.

Your committee recommend the adoption of these resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the conference committee be, and the same hereby is, received, accepted, and approved, and that the arrangements therein recited be, and the same hereby are, adopted by this General Committee.

Resolved, That the conference committee be continued, but subject always to the terms of the resolutions heretofore adopted by this General Committee.

The report was received with prolonged cheering.

Mr. Shepard supplemented the report with a ringing speech. He said:

In presenting this report and moving these resolutions, I may, perhaps, say a few words by way of explanation.

We were met by the other Conference Committee with courtesy and a fair temper. Only one subject was discussed between us; that was the best manner of restoring Kings County to its old and properly influential position in the Democratic politics of this State and of placing that restoration upon the very best basis of loyalty to Democratic doctrines and a high standard of service in the public affairs of this State.

To speak only of those who are gone, we all remember that to Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden Kings County, leading the rural counties of the State, was a bulwark of defense to good Democratic politics. It would have pleased us, no doubt, that our organization should have had a larger representation for Kings County than has been assigned it.

And it is true that, besides the 18,000 who voted with us last Fall, there were thousands in sympathy with us, who, in the situation which confronted them at the time, did not feel at liberty to accept our ticket. But 18,000 was the figure given by the ballot box—that was the record—whereas the other Democratic organization cast 59,000 votes.

We could not, therefore, reasonably insist upon a larger representation than one-third. From the standpoint of the State Convention or of State politics, our one-third is a sort of minority representation; it is as if we constituted a separate Democratic county, polling one-third the votes polled in Kings County.

So far as State politics are concerned, our organization by this action becomes "regular." If that be an advantage, we have it. But no agreement or understanding, express or implied, has been made—or even suggested or shadowed in conversation—with reference to our course at Syracuse or our future course in Democratic politics of the State, except that we proposed doing what we could to restore Kings County to its old position of honorable and useful power, and to make it, if possible, a leader in the best kind of Democratic politics.

The determination of what course on our part will promote that end we have kept this year, as we kept it in other years, absolutely in our own judgment as to what is fairly due to the necessity of co-operation in politics, and absolutely within our own conscience as to what will best promote good government in this great commonwealth.

next as to local affairs—the possibility of Democratic co-operation this Fall in choosing city and judicial and legislative officers. For the conference, with your permission, proposes to-morrow evening to discuss that possibility; and you are asked by the second resolution to give that permission by continuing your committee. Permit me to say frankly what I should have said last Monday night had I not been detained from your meeting.

If I may exclude myself from consideration, I think the representation of my associates has done much to reduce the suspicion and hostility with which any such conference must be considered. Of course no fair and well-informed man can for a moment think that those gentlemen would if they could, or could if they would, make any surrender of the things for which this organization has stood. But in politics we must remember that fair men are often ill informed; we must, therefore, not only be right, but must also let citizens at large see that we are right.

No doubt the grossly ungrateful and unpatriotic behavior of the Republican Party last Fall, their contemptuous forgetfulness of the services of this organization, their hungry offenses against good government in 1894, and ever since, has made it highly natural, in view of the results of the polls in 1894 that we should be quite willing to learn whether our Democratic brethren were ready, this year at least, to stand with us for the very best public service to Brooklyn. That, as I understand it, is the sole purpose of further conference. It ought to be the sole purpose.

For any well-founded belief that ten gentlemen, however estimable, sitting privately together, consider themselves empowered to exchange nominations—one side to take the Mayoralty as a plum, the other a Judgeship, and so on—would be, and ought to be, fatal to any plan they might propose. Of course, neither member of the conference, whether of your committee or of the other committee, would permit the conference to consider his qualifications for any public office to be filled this Fall.

The conference, while your present committee forms part of it, will undertake neither to make nominations nor to parcel out offices. Its function, as I understand, is only to find by free and friendly discussion whether—while this organization adheres, as it will adhere, to the ideal of Democratic duty which it has followed for two years—our friends on the other side see any common ground upon which they can stand with us. Will they stand with us by civil service reform? Will they go with us as to the method in which this city, as a civilized modern municipality, is to be administered?

Is our view their view that hereafter the public treasury and public interests must be jealously protected from reckless and even corrupt gifts such as we have too often seen in this city made to corporations of valuable franchises in the public streets? So far as the critical places to be filled in November are concerned—I now mean the great administrative offices, under which the abuses of the past have arisen, and in which the highest efficiency, the most undoubted and independent character, are essential to a high standard of public welfare as to such places, are our friends on the other side willing to accept the description of men whom, and whom only, we are pledged by every consideration of personal and political honor and of public duty to support?

When we shall have learned all this, your committee will then report to this body; you will need no further help from it, and its work will then be over. Your General Committee and its regular nominating conventions, chosen by Democratic voters of Brooklyn, acting alone or upon conference with the conventions of the other Democratic body, and duly enlightened by every exhibition of public sentiment, will then present candidates for our votes.

As to the Mayor and the District Attorney, we have already declared our views. The discussion of "harmony" between the Democratic bodies has suddenly and greatly raised the Republican standards as to one, at least, of these offices, from the depth in which it seemed to sink. So much service at least to good government we have rendered this Fall.

If Mayor Schieren emerge from his proscription by Mr. Worth and head the Republican ticket, as we may now assume he will, this Democratic organization will not, I believe, seek to put into his place any man of whom you and I, standing up before the people of Brooklyn remembering, and remembering that the people remember all we said in 1893 and in 1894, and all of our professions since, cannot say without evasion or subterfuge or meaningless generality, but in manlike sincerity, that we believe that he will be a better Mayor than our present chief Magistrate.

In other words, our fight, if fight there be, shall be only a fight to make the fortunes of Brooklyn and its public administration better than they now are. Unless it be clear that we can make them better, we had better leave them as they are. In that case, if we don't leave them as they are, the people will leave them for us.

I do not, of course, mean that the conference to-morrow evening may not pronounce names. Qualifications for any kind of human service are best described by identifying known men who have those qualifications. I suspect, therefore, that the conference, if you permit it to reconvene, will discuss men not of their own number and of whom they may, therefore talk freely—not to agree on any nominations or to recommend any person for nomination, but to find whether the two bodies desire the same kind of candidates.

If it shall turn out that they do, and the other conditions of useful and worthy Democratic co-operation exist, then, after our return from the State Convention, this General Committee may see fit to advise our conventions to do their own conferring with the conventions of the other Democratic body.

It is needless, I know, to say here that, upon every consideration, both of self-respect, political honor, and, I may say, political interest, this organization cannot and will not recede in the slightest degree from the attitude taken by the resolutions of August last. Within those resolutions alone the Democratic Party in Kings County proposes to act, whether it be success or defeat which awaits us.

The report of the conference committee was adopted unanimously without debate.

William Hennessy of the Twenty-second Ward offered a resolution disavowing any public utterances by any officer of the organization against Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor as a candidate for Mayor.

The resolution was aimed at Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody, both of whom have been quoted as saying the independents would not accept Judge Gaynor as a Mayoralty candidate because of his opposition to the independent organization last Fall.

A. J. Bolton of the Eleventh Ward, who was not, and never has been, a delegate to the General Committee, followed up the Hennessy resolution by another, the purport of which was to commit the independents to the candidacy of Judge Gaynor for the Mayoralty.

There were a few friends of Judge Gaynor in the hall, and they endeavored to create sentiment in favor of the Hennessy and Bolton resolutions by applauding. In this they clearly failed. Mr. Shaughnessy of the Fourth Ward and Mr. Kilmer of the Third Ward raised the point of order that the Gaynor resolutions were out of order inasmuch as the meeting of the General Committee was called only to consider the report of the conference committee.

Chairman Peabody ruled this as well taken, and he was loudly cheered by the majority of the delegates. A motion to adjourn was then put and carried by an overwhelming majority.

After the meeting the friends of Judge Gaynor expressed their surprise at the apparent smallness of the number of his adherents in the General Committee.

Respect to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall was paid in this resolution, offered by Frederic W. Hinrichs:

The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, in referring to the death of Dr. Charles H. Hall, records its admiration for his high ideal of citizenship, which prompted him, even in a busy old age, to give his time and best efforts to the fatiguing duties of the Civil Service Commission; for his happy and contagious optimism, which caused him to stand fast in his practical faith through darkness and defeat, and to show at all times a cheerful confidence in the people's cause, nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in his speech at the Thurman meeting in the Brooklyn Rink in 1884; but, above all, for his real democracy, which made the humblest man his friend, and which, throughout life, manifested him a abiding faith in the honesty and sound common sense of the plain people of the land.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

REGULAR PRIMARIES HELD.

Only Contest in Tenth Ward—Hennessy Success Doubted.

The "regular" Democracy of Kings County held primaries last night, and there was a large vote cast.

These primaries were for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, which are to be held on Thursday night next, when delegates to the Democratic State Convention are to be selected.

The primaries were conducted very quietly, the only real fighting being in the election districts in the Tenth Ward, where Alderman John J. McGarry fought hard to maintain the supremacy in the ward.

Alderman McGarry's father was the former leader in the ward, and at his death his son took up the leadership, and ever since there has been a clash.

Assemblyman Hennessy is the man who is fighting the young Alderman, and McGarry's friends were out in full force last night to defeat the Hennessy-Millard ticket.

It was expected that the feeling between the two men would be so bitter that the police might have to be called upon to preserve order, but that was not necessary, although in some of the districts harsh words were exchanged, but no blows were struck.

At a late hour last night it was said that McGarry had carried fifteen out of the twenty-seven election districts in the ward, but the Hennessy men claim that this is an exaggeration, and say that if McGarry has carried fourteen districts he did well.

It was the hardest struggle that the young Alderman has ever had, as upon the result depended his renomination for Alderman.

The real result of the fight in the Tenth Ward will not be known until Thursday night, when the Assembly district delegates will be selected.

In the other wards in the city the voting was carried on very quietly, and the regular ticket was victorious.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Chairman Bell Designates Those Who Will Call Them to Order Thursday.

James D. Bell, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, has designated the following persons to call the Democratic Assembly Conventions to order in the twenty-one districts on Thursday night:

First, William C. Beecher; Second, Louis Bowles; Third, John S. Devenney; Fourth, M. F. McGoldrick; Fifth, Gustave Heniman; Sixth, William L. Carey; Seventh, Jeremiah O'Leary; Eighth, Charles J. Henry; Ninth, John O'Donnell; Tenth, Bernard J. York; Twelfth, Matthew E. Dooley; Thirteenth, David Peese; Fourteenth, Edward B. Scott; Fifteenth, Theodore Maurer; Sixteenth, Adolphus J. Boyd; Seventeenth, William P. Pickett; Eighteenth, Eugene A. Curran; Nineteenth, John W. Weber; Twentieth, Robert J. Brown; Twenty-first, James A. Nolan.

Each Assembly District will elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and one delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

PEA DID A BULLET'S WORK

The Missile Was Fired on Suspicion that Boys Had Been Stealing Grapes—Marksman Fined $20 and Is to be Tried.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 16.—Frederick Heinold of Cator Avenue, Greenville, was arraigned before Police Justice Douglas this morning charged with shooting Thomas McCarty, eighteen years old, with a pea.

McCarty and several other boys had bought some cakes, and went into a vacant lot adjoining Heinold's house, to eat them. A few minutes later they heard a gun, and McCarty felt a stinging sensation in the cheek.

"I'm shot, boys!" he yelled, and started on a run for the Fifth Precinct Police Station. He was sent to the City Hospital, where the surgeons probed for a bullet and found a pea.

Heinold admitted firing the shot, and said he had used a pea instead of a bullet because he only wanted to frighten the boys. He said they had been stealing his grapes. He was fined $20 for discharging firearms within the city limits, and gave bail to answer a charge of atrocious assault. The boys denied that they had stolen any grapes.

Death Due to a Scared Horse.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Nathaniel Hall, who was fifty-five years old and a wealthy farmer of Pleasantville, and well known in the county, was killed last night while driving. His horse ran away.

Dying of Quick Consumption.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 16.—J. W. Bell of New-York is very ill at the Hotel Vendome. Mr. Bell is suffering from quick consumption.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Bellows-Litchfield Wedding.—Miss Elizabeth Litchfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Backus Litchfield of this city, will be married to-morrow at Blythebourne, L. I., to Charles Bellows. The ceremony is to take place at 4:30 o'clock P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John, the Rev. Robert B. Snowden officiating. The maid of honor will be Miss Nellie Litchfield, and the bridesmaids will be Miss May Gillmore, Miss Ethel Mann, Miss Anna Upjohn, and Miss Mary Brownson. Frederick V. Boune will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Townsend Morgan, Henry B. Gerl, Ernest O. Jacobson, and Electus B. Litchfield.

—Mrs. J. A. Burden in Paris.—Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden of 908 Fifth Avenue, her sister, Mrs. Griswold Gray, and their niece, Miss Ethel Irvin, who have been spending the gay social season at Homburg, are now in Paris, where Mrs. Gray and Miss Irvin have a house at 14 Avenue de l'Alma. Mrs. Burden will pay her sister a visit before returning to New-York for the Winter. Mrs. Gray and Mrs. John H. Davis issued the invitations for the last cotillion given at Homburg for the season of 1895.

—Miss Helen Edwards Engaged.—An engagement which is of unusual interest to society is that of Miss Helen Edwards, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Edwards, to Archibald Mackay. Mr. Mackay was divorced from his first wife, who was Miss Rita Hone, a daughter of Mr. Philip Hone of this city. He has one child, a pretty little girl. Miss Edwards is one of the prettiest girls in society. She made her début in

Tuesday
September 17-1895

The New-York Times.

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Pages 9-16

INSTRUCTION.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Mademoiselle Veltin.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
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Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

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School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

Miss Chisholm.

School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Mrs. Graham Youngs

School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)

280 West 71st. Mme Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

The Arundel School,

71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

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BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

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Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

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Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

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and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

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A limited number received into the family. No college preparation.
THE MISSES CRICHTON, OCT. 9,
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The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

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Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

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will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
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Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

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For further information or for application blanks, apply at the general office of the Institute, Ryerson St.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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From The Indianapolis Journal.

Yabsley—Did you ever try keeping an account of personal expenses?

Mudge—No, I know how much I get a week, don't I?

"I guess so."

"And I haven't got any credit. So there you are."

PROTEST FROM NORTH SIDE CITIZENS

Opposed to Using Riker's Island for Refuse—The Mayor's Assurance.

A delegation of the North Side Board of Trade, headed by Senator Charles L. Guy and Tax Commissioner Wells, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to protest against a resumption of the use of Riker's Island as a common dumping ground for the refuse of the city.

Assistant District Attorney F. V. S. Oliver, in behalf of the north siders, said that the citizens there were informed that Col. Waring intended resuming the old method of dumping garbage and ashes on the island, in direct opposition to the pledges made by Mayor Strong some time ago.

Mr. Oliver suggested that even if ashes were dumped on the island it would be well to dampen them so that they would not be as great a nuisance as the garbage.

Senator Guy argued that because the Mayor's pledges had been kept, the north side was quite a habitable section during the past Summer.

"What we fear," said Senator Guy, "is the return to the old methods. The separation of ashes from garbage is a problem that can be easily solved if crematories are used, but without them such a separation is impossible."

Mayor Strong assured the north siders that he would see to it that nothing but ashes were dumped on the island, and said that he would carry out the wishes of the citizens in this respect fully, as he appreciated what it meant to that section of the city. Bids will be advertised for soon for the work of separating the garbage from the ashes, the Mayor said, and there would be no more trouble on that score.

POLICE RECORD OF HAMILTON OR MORGAN

An Associate of W. G. Wheeler, Who Opened Letter Boxes in Brooklyn.

William Hamilton, or William Morgan, who is charged on complaint of Post Office Inspector Jacobs with having had in his possession on Sept. 6 last a key used for the purpose of opening street letter boxes, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday.

Hamilton was identified by Acting Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau as having been associated with the man W. G. Wheeler, who was arrested in Brooklyn last Saturday for having robbed street letter boxes in various cities.

Hamilton is said to have served a term in Sing Sing for forgery. He waived examination, and was held in $4,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury, and sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

MUST GO BACK TO THE ASYLUM

Christian Fuerst, Who Ran Away, Has Been Working and Helping His Mother.

Christian Fuerst, sixteen years old, escaped from the New York Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Tenth Avenue, nearly a year ago, and since then has worked for a lithographer at 138 Centre Street.

Officers Whartow and Kramer of the asylum saw him in Centre Street Sunday and called on a policeman to arrest him. Young Fuerst begged Magistrate Wentworth in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to be allowed his freedom.

"I've got a good start now," he said, "and I'm sure I'll make a good lithographer and earn a fair living when I get older."

Fuerst's mother, with whom he lives at 440 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, said the boy was exemplary in his habits, and that he helped support her. She asked the Court not to send him back to the asylum.

Superintendent E. M. Carpenter and Chairman M. Williamson of the Committee on Discharges of the asylum said Fuerst had been committed for petit larceny, and that he must go back. Magistrate Wentworth reluctantly acceded to their demand.

MRS. JEMIMA THALLON'S WILL

Her Estate $300,000—Children and Grandchildren Provided For.

The will of Mrs. Jemima Thallon, widow of the musician Robert Thallon, was filed for probate in Brooklyn yesterday.

Mrs. Thallon died Sept. 9. The inventory states that her estate consists of real estate valued at $77,000 and personal property valued at $223,000, making in all $300,000.

A trust fund is created with $50,000 for the benefit of Florence A. Neville and Robert L. Neville, Mrs. Thallon's grandchildren, who are in Paris, and also for Florence N. Thallon, a daughter.

The grandchildren are to have $20,000 each upon reaching their majority, while the daughter is to have an annuity of $1,000.

The residue of the estate is to be divided among Mrs. Thallon's children, John, Robert, and James Thallon of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Florence Neville of Paris.

Mr. Roosevelt Meets Roundsmen.

Commissioner Roosevelt had the Roundsmen of the Old Slip and Church Street Stations before him at Headquarters yesterday. He said he wanted to see all the Roundsmen in the department, to look them over and see what kind of officers they were.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS---No. 3.

In the presentation of the accompanying data concerning Educational Institutions, care has been taken to secure a brief, comprehensive statement about each, which will prove useful to parents and guardians. The material in every instance has been furnished over the signature of the responsible head of the institution or of some person authorized to speak for it—having, in fact, been prepared for presentation in that form. Supplement No. 1, containing similar information concerning 125 schools, was printed in The Times of Saturday, August 24. Supplement No. 2 was printed August 28, and gave information of schools in twenty States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 241 West Seventy-seventh Street. Founded 1638. Boys prepared for colleges, scientific schools, and for business. Primary Department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1. L. C. Mygatt, A. B., A. M., Head Master. Terms, $100 to $300.

The design of the school is to give boys thorough and well-ordered instruction. During the entire course, the best American and English authors are read and studied with especial attention to the correct use of English. French and German are offered in the middle and senior departments. Instruction in vocal music and sight reading is offered in the primary and middle departments. The school is equipped with all apparatus and laboratory supplies required for preparatory work in chemistry and physics. Physical training is a part of the regular routine in all classes. Twice a week, for forty-five minutes, there is a military drill, under the direction of an officer of the National Guard, State of New-York. The schoolhouse, designed and built for the Collegiate School, has direct light and air on four sides. It is used for school purposes only, the boilers for steam heating and the janitor's rooms being in another building. In the basement are a luncheon room and a large drillroom and playroom; also a darkroom for the use of the Camera Club, and lockers for the baseball and football teams. Adjoining there is a sunny asphalted yard (40 by 80 feet) for outdoor exercise, drills, and tennis.

L. C. MYGATT.

THE CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 721 Madison Avenue. An English and classical day school for boys, with a primary department and a gymnasium. Terms, $100-$300, without any extras. Henry B. Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., Principal. The seventy-sixth school year begins on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Circulars sent on request. After Sept. 12 the Principal will be at the schoolhouse daily, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., to receive applications for admission of pupils.

This is one of the oldest private schools in this city, having been founded by Mr. William Forrest in 1820, under the name of "The Collegiate School." Mr. Forrest was succeeded by Dr. George P. Quackenbos, who in turn was succeeded by the present Principal. The school has always ranked high, and at the present time three of its former pupils stand among the honor men in their respective classes of Princeton College. Two years ago two of its pupils were graduated from the University of New-York with the highest honors of their class, one taking the valedictory and the A. Ogden Butler Fellowship, ($350,) the other taking the salutatory and the William D. Inman Fellowship, ($300.) The school occupies a building erected especially for its use, perfect in sanitary conditions, and replete with every convenience. Its situation is unsurpassed.

HENRY B. CHAPIN.

NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Professional Schools' preparatory department, 10 East Forty-second Street. The importance of the work done by the New-York Preparatory School in the preliminary education of professional students can hardly be estimated. This department was organized in September, 1889, and received from the Regents a charter as a senior academy of the University of the State of New-York Feb. 8, 1894.

This school is the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of the preliminary education of law, medical, dental, and veterinary students. Intelligent students now appreciate the fact that a Regents' institution affords unequaled advantages in preparation for Regents' examinations. Six hundred and seventy-four students entered the school between June 18, 1894, and Aug. 5, 1895. The school, in all its departments, is governed by a Board of Directors. President; Asa O. Gallup, B. A., formerly of the Regents' Office; Emil E. Camerer, Civil Engineer; Arthur Williams, B. A.; Warren W. Smith, B. A. The school has eleven instructors.

WARREN W. SMITH,
EMIL E. CAMERER,
Principals.

MOELLER INSTITUTE. Day school for boys and girls, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys, 336 West Twenty-ninth Street. The oldest German private school in the city. Founded in 1868. F. W. Moeller, Principal. Reopens Sept. 10.

This institution is designed to impart a harmonious, well-balanced, liberal education, always conscious that "the perfecting of the whole man, the purifying and ennobling of the character, is the true end of all education," and to prepare its pupils for either mercantile or professional vocations, and for admission to colleges. The regular branches of instruction are English, German, French, and Latin, in the highest class; drawing, mathematics, geography, natural history, and philosophy, history, &c. The schoolhouse was erected in 1868, for the purpose it still serves, and could hardly be improved upon in any respect. All the rooms are airy, light, and well ventilated. The gymnasium, situated in the lower part of the house, is 55 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 16 feet high; the yard is well shaded by trees, and yard and gymnasium together make a playground of 90 by 25 feet, which is, I believe, unsurpassed in this city.

P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, academic department of New-York Preparatory School, is named in honor of President Dwight of Yale, by special permission. One hundred and twenty-one of the graduates of the school have been admitted, with high credit, to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. The school certificate admits to many colleges without further examination.

The large staff of instructors renders possible the plan of special instruction now recognized by leading educators—among them President Eliot of Harvard—as the only one which produces the best results. One instructor is not expected to teach a large number of widely different subjects, but each branch is in charge of a special instructor, who devotes his entire attention to that subject. While the number of pupils in a school may be limited, the number of necessary subjects cannot be limited. The school has an excellent reference library, laboratories, gymnasium, &c. Its sixteenth year begins Sept. 25.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Principal.
1479-1485 Broadway

THE MISSES WHITEFIELD AND BLISS BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 41 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, beautifully and healthfully located at the head of Mount Morris Avenue, overlooking Mount Morris Park. School year opens Oct. 1. Circulars sent on application.

Pupils are graded from the primary department through intermediate, academic, and college preparatory courses. Special attention is given the primary department, much of the teaching being done by object lessons. Throughout the school careful attention is voted to clear and distinct enunciation in reading and speaking. Students are prepared to enter any college, and special courses are arranged for those desiring them. Attention is called to the art and music departments. The best instructors in all branches, and native teachers for all modern languages, are employed. It is essentially a home school, and in the boarding department delicate girls receive particular care. Chaperoning is afforded to young women desirous of spending a Winter in the city under the protection of a school.

MISSES WHITFIELD AND BLISS.

CLOOS SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, 329 Lexington Avenue. S. G. CLOOS, Principal. Established in 1870. Reopens Oct. 1. French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Prof. Cloos, who has had a long and varied experience in teaching modern languages, gives special attention to coaching pupils who have failed to pass their examinations at Columbia College. He has always met with noted success in remedying their deficiencies. Principals of private and public schools often have great trouble in finding a teacher of modern languages who can properly control American boys in the classroom and make them learn, while retaining their affection and respect. Prof. Cloos is always able to preserve order in classes which have sometimes contained as many as sixty-five boys at a single lesson. He also teaches English to Spaniards, French, and Italians by a method peculiarly his own, and which has always been productive of speedy and thorough results. The highest references from many private schools and scholars furnished when desired.

S. G. CLOOS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 135 West Seventieth Street. School year from Oct. 1 to June 1. The best native, French, and German teachers give instruction in their respective languages. Dancing classes have the advantage of Prof. Dodworth's instruction. The riding class, under careful chaperonage, attends Dickel's Academy. Further information may be obtained by addressing Miss Julia A. Willey.

A home-school life of the highest type is offered by Miss Julia A. Willey to those requiring its benefits and capable of appreciating and intending to improve its advantages. Miss Willey's capacity for developing and directing an ideal home life is inherent—she acquired the requisite experience while holding for many years a position of the highest responsibility in the school for young women long successfully conducted by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed of New-York City, and for some time previously elsewhere. It is her purpose to supplement stated hours of study with healthful intellectual and social activities such as constitute the most refined attractions of city life. Interest in the topics of the day, concerning the welfare of society in a comprehensive sense, will be cultivated. While the aim of the school life is intended to supply the requirements of young women who, having completed the ordinary school curriculum, desire to pursue special studies in a home atmosphere avail of the aesthetic advantages of New-York City, arrangements can readily be made to meet the needs of those desiring formal class instruction. Class instruction will include the usual academic studies. The location is amid the best social surroundings, adjacent to Central Park and convenient of access to all points of interest in New-York City.

MISS JULIA A. WILLEY.

THE JACOTOT SCHOOL, 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, offers to its pupils unusual advantages for a systematic and thorough course of instruction in all the branches of modern education, including college preparatory work. It is divided into kindergarten, (conducted in French,) primary, secondary, and collegiate departments, with a special advanced class for those pupils who do not intend to enter college, but wish to acquire an education consistent with the ideas of the present times. Term begins Oct. 1. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals.

The situation of the school is unsurpassed in healthfulness. The house, which stands on high ground only a few steps from Central Park, in one of the broadest and handsomest streets of a thoroughly restricted neighborhood, combines the retirement of a suburban residence with the comforts and conveniences of city life. The house is heated by hot-water radiators, supplemented by open fires. The ventilation and plumbing are in accordance with the latest scientific improvements. None but competent and experienced instructors, mostly specialists and college graduates, are in charge. Pupils are prepared for all the established colleges for women in America and Europe. Drawing, physical culture, oratory, and class singing are included in the regular course. Lectures on varied subjects are given frequently by noted professors.

I. M. FROMENT.

MISS BARBER'S MORNING CLASSES FOR Girls and Young Ladies, 12 East Thirtieth Street, the Woman's Exchange Building.

These classes, conducted by Miss Barber and competent assistants, include a collegiate or finishing class, from which students may be graduated and receive diplomas after pursuing the prescribed course of study. This course is attractive, thorough, and comprehensive enough to give one who follows it the basis of a liberal culture. While parallel with those pursued in the colleges for women, it may have less of classics and mathematics if desired, and include a wider range of history, literature, and general reading. Also an academic class, in which girls may prepare for the collegiate class, or may fit for any of the colleges, or for the Harvard examinations for women. Girls who pass to the collegiate class have here a more extended range of studies than those fitting for college, the latter giving their time to those lessons only which are required for entrance examinations, History, mathematics, and Latin are taught with great care and skill, and in strict accordance with college demands. Girls from eleven years of age carefully trained in all elementary studies. Thoroughness, enthusiasm, and a real desire for knowledge is the motto of the class. Special classes in history, literature, and general information conducted by means of lectures. These classes will be formed for afternoon hours. Special rates made.

MISS BARBER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC Arts, (Lyceum School of Acting,) 23 West Forty-fourth Street. A practical training school for the professional stage. Franklin H. Sargent, President. Twelfth year begins Oct. 26; ends May 1, 1896. Tuition fee, junior class, $300; senior class, $200. Junior class limited to forty pupils.

This academy is governed by rules which are enforced in all well-regulated theatres. Its educational system follows the example of the leading colleges of the day. Each instructor has charge of but one branch of study. Each student has the advantage of tuition under every instructor. The junior class covers all the essentials in the technical and practical education of the actor. The senior class is for advanced study and practice and the finer and higher development of natural powers. Senior students are permitted to play engagements in New-York City theatres, and are the leading members of the company which gives public performances in New-York under the academic management.

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.

THE ASSOCIATION BUSINESS INSTITUTE, a day school for young men, conducted by the Committee of Management of the Twenty-third Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, will begin its school year Sept. 11.

The Association Business Institute seeks to place within the reach of every young man an opportunity to secure a thorough business training at the lowest rate of tuition compatible with competent instruction. This instruction will be accompanied by advantages and privileges not heretofore offered by any business school. Its rooms are commodious, well heated, and specially arranged for the purpose of the institute. It is the purpose of the institute to attend to individual wants. Students may enter at any time during the school year. The uniform fee for the instruction and privileges is $10 per month, payable in advance. A business school, conducted by business men on business lines. Apply for prospectus.

WALDO H. SHERMAN,
Educational Director.

DR. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 132 West Seventy-first Street. Twenty-eighth year begins Oct. 1. A private school of highest gr

NEW-YORK STATE.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, Sing-Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y. The military school of Sing Sing. Terms, $500 per year. Seventy-sixth year. Library of 12,000 volumes. Gymnasium and drill hall. Prepares for all colleges and scientific schools. Refers to Joseph H. Choate, C. F. Brusie, A. M., (Williams,) A. T. Emory, A. B., (Cornell,) Principals.

Mount Pleasant is one of the oldest and best known of the schools along the Hudson, and its hundreds of enthusiastic alumni will testify to the thoroughness of the work done at the school. A remarkably healthful situation, perfect sanitary arrangements, abundant light, and careful ventilation furnish here the most favorable conditions for school life and work. A feature of the school is the constant watchfulness of the Principals over the morals and manners of the boys intrusted to their care. The teachers take part in the sports of the boys, and endeavor in every way to elevate every-day life and conduct in the school. Familiarity with social forms is acquired by attendance at the monthly receptions given at the school, where the boys come in contact with refined and cultivated women. Ample provision in case of sickness is found here in isolated sickrooms, an attendant physician, and a trained nurse resident at the school. While the school is under military organization, the almost perfect home life is yet a marked feature at Mount Pleasant. Several scholarships are available for deserving boys, and two scholarships of $400 each in the University of the City of New-York may be given to graduates of the school.

CHARLES F. BRUSIE.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS is situated on Tarrytown's charming hillside, and commands an extensive and beautiful view of the river. Tarrytown is twenty-five miles from New-York City, with which it has hourly communication by New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The building is commodious and airy, and every effort has been made to combine the comforts of home with advantages for a thorough, practical education. The gymnasium, lawn tennis, and other outdoor sports afford ample opportunity for exercise.

Competent teachers are employed in every department of the school, and lectures are given throughout the course. French is taught by a native teacher, who is a member of the household. Special attention is given to the department of music, professors and lady teachers being in charge. Instruction in chorus singing is provided for all. Members of the family are under the constant care of the Principals and their assistants, and recreation and study hours are arranged in a manner most conducive to health and progress in studies. Exercises in calisthenics are introduced in each daily school session. With the permission of parents, the young ladies, accompanied by a teacher, may visit art galleries and attend the Philharmonic and Symphony rehearsals and concerts in New-York City.

H. L. BULKLEY.

CAMP SCOLA, IVANHOE ISLAND, Lake George. A Summer camp for boys. Open June 15 to Sept. 15.

The aim of this institution, which is now nearing the close of a second successful season, is to afford to boys an opportunity of enjoying genuine camp life in surroundings unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Ivanhoe Island is situated in the most picturesque part of Lake George. Portions of the Summer are spent in cruising along Lake George and Lake Champlain, visiting the points of historic interest in which this country abounds. During the deer season a hunting expedition is made into the heart of the Adirondacks under the guidance of two of the most famous hunters of these regions. Parents can place their sons here with the assurance that they will be cared for in the best possible manner. When desired, private instruction in all branches of college preparatory work will be given. Highest references furnished in New-York City and elsewhere. For particulars, address, during Winter season, Scofield & La Fayette, 104 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, New-York City.

W. H. SCOFIELD, A. M., Princeton, '80.
F. M. LA FAYETTE, A. M., Williams, '92.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Begins sixtieth year Sept. 19. Prepares students for college, scientific schools, and Government academies. United States officer detailed for duty here.

The academy buildings are beautifully situated on an eminence near the Hudson River, in the outskirts of Poughkeepsie and in the vicinity of the most finely laid out streets and parks of the city. The grounds include about seven acres, bordered with hundreds of forest trees of every variety; the land rises in a gentle slope to the summit, which is crowned by the main building, a structure of admirable proportions. A considerable increase in the number of instructors, already large in proportion to the number of students, insures a continuance of the close physical, intellectual, and moral supervision over its pupils which has long characterized the school. An excellent sewerage system supplements the good natural drainage which the school has by reason of its elevated position, and renders its sanitary arrangements complete. Both main building and annex have steam heat and electric lights in all the students' rooms.

JOSEPH B. BISBEE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND Children, (boys under 15.) Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, N. Y. One hour and ten minutes on Hudson River Railroad.

The situation of this school is unexceptional, both in beauty and healthfulness. The building is out of view from the road, and overlooking the lake. The air, perfectly free from malaria, is especially beneficial in throat and nasal difficulties. Elevation nearly 800 feet. The school is essentially a home as to the arrangement of the building and the care given by the Principal personally, both in the classroom and during other hours of the day and evening, the latter being partially spent in the drawing room. French and German are the only languages permitted to be spoken at the table. Weekly lectures on travel, science, &c. Special attention to music. Preparation for college exercise in the open air—walking, driving, rowing, and skating taken under the care of a governess. Illustrated catalogue on application.

LOUISE BILLINGE, Principal.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. A preparatory school, distinctly military in its organization, and receiving boarding cadets only. The buildings are modern and complete, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. The gymnasium is new and well equipped. Prepares boys for all colleges and technical schools, and for West Point and Annapolis.

This academy is on the slope of Storm King Mountain, on the west shore of the Hudson River, four miles above West Point, in a region which has long been a noted resort for those afflicted with lung, throat, and catarrhal diseases. The plumbing and drainage system of the academy was designed and constructed under expert supervision. There has never been a case of typhoid fever in the buildings. The Faculty is large and able. The academy is widely known for the proficiency of its military organization. Its cadets are prompt, neat, polite, and active in mind and body. Athletics are encouraged and skilfully directed.

S. C. JONES, Superintendent.

PARIS CONSERVATOIRE, White Plains Park, N. Y. The Conservatoire will be conducted on the plan of the Paris Conservatoire, by Mme. Wesley M. Carpenter, who has recently returned to this country after twenty years' musical experience in Europe.

Everything necessary to an artist's career abroad or in America will be taught, and engagements made for artists who have completed the prescribed course of study. The French language will be given to enable those who desire to make a début in France, and to be well prepared in the language of the country. Violin, piano, singing, declamation, and acting necessary for opera, &c., will be thoroughly taught. Competitive examinations will take place twice a year in the presence of a jury of experienced artists. One free scholarship in each department. Boarding pupils will be taken. For terms, &c., address Mme. Wesley M. Carpenter.

THE ROSWELL HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Boys. Howard Niel, Peekskill, N. Y.

This school is intended to meet the needs of young boys nurtured in homes of refinement, who, through illness of parents or travel, are deprived of home care. The boys find here a pleasant home life, where they are surrounded by congenial companions and receive loving and watchful care. No child is pushed in school work, but he is expected to be thorough in every duty. We desire to take only those boys whose parents or guardians wish them developed physically and morally as well as mentally. The pupils spend much time in the open air, and have thirty acres of land for their sport. Our aim is to send out into the world good, strong, healthy specimens of Christian boyhood. Our situation is a delightful one. Send for circular.

MISS E. S. JEWELL, Principal.

KYLE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I., is a German-American boarding school for boys. The institute is situated near Flushing Bay. It is easily accessible by frequent trains from Long Island City. The school keeps open all the year around; no Summer vacation. The fee for tuition, board, ordinary mending, stationery, use of text books is $350 per year, or twelve months. No extras.

The school prepares for business and college. Three English and two German resident teachers complete the staff. Forty-five boys can be accommodated. A strict rule of the school is never to leave the boys without supervision. Every other day the boys are compelled to speak German. No boy is allowed to have money about him, nor is any supply of spending money permitted.

P. KYLE, Principal.

NEW-YORK STATE.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL, Albany, N. Y. This school, for girls of all ages over ten years, is under the personal care and direction of the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D. D., Oxon.; LL.D., Cantab., Bishop of Albany. Miss Ellen W. Boyd, Principal, with thirty-three other instructors. Twenty-fifth year begins Sept. 26, 1895. Charges for tuition, $500 a year. There are no extra charges, except for music and oil painting. The number of resident scholars is limited to 100.

The buildings have a fine situation on Capitol Hill, in ample grounds, with shaded walks and terraces, tennis courts, a toboggan slide, and a completely furnished gymnasium. The school received an award from the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893, for completeness of equipment and excellence in mathematics, ancient and modern languages, and music. Four regular courses of study are offered for graduation. Preparation is given for all colleges, or selected studies may be taken, including advanced work in any department preferred. Catalogues and full information will be furnished on application to the Principal.

FREDERICK M. GRAY, Treasurer.

THE BIRCHES, a home school for little girls, situated in the beautiful grounds surrounding Cornell University, 400 feet above the City of Ithaca, N. Y., overlooking Cayuga Lake. The home is beautiful in its external surroundings, and in all the details of its internal appointments.

Mrs. Prentiss's plan is to provide for little girls an ideal home, loving care, and, the best educational advantages, as there are few, if any, boarding schools especially intended for girls between the ages of seven and fourteen. Resident governess, tutors, and native language teachers will be employed. Special attention given to health and individual training of each child. School year begins Oct. 3 and ends June 4. Number of pupils limited. For illustrated circular containing New-York references address Mrs. Prof. A. N. PRENTISS, M. S., M. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND NORMAL Training School, 70 Fifth Avenue and 59 Burnett Street, East Orange, N. J. This is the oldest kindergarten training school for teachers and mothers in New-York City. The thirty-third year begins Sept. 24 and ends the middle of June, 1896. The time required to complete the full course and obtain a diploma depends largely upon the ability of the pupil and her previous education and reading.

The course of study provides for thorough preparation for primary and intermediate grades, as well as for the kindergarten department. The arrangements are such that each pupil may go on as rapidly as health and thorough work will permit. There is a Summer session of five weeks every year, in July and August. During this time, (six lessons a week,) teachers can obtain a good general idea of the kindergarten system, with the detail of some of the occupations. Good positions obtained for graduates. Terms for board and tuition very reasonable. For further information address EMILY M. COE, Principal.

THE MISSES HICKOK'S RESIDENT AND DAY School for Girls, Morristown, N. J. College preparatory and general courses. Charge for resident pupil, $700.

The school building, conveniently near the railroad station and churches, is encircled by grounds for tennis and other outdoor exercise. Agreeable environment is assured in class and family rooms by generous sunshine, good temperature and ventilation, open fires, and general conditions which are conducive to a cheerful performance of duties. The aim of the school is for thoroughness in study, to teach pupils to think and reason for themselves, and to avoid superficiality by concentration upon a limited number of well-chosen subjects. In connection with the study of the languages, German and French will be practically taught, and, with native teachers, will be spoken in the family and school relations. Good opportunities for study of music and art will be afforded.

THE MISSES HICKOK.

LOCKWOOD HOUSE, Short Hills, N. J. Home for six boys in family of Headmaster Greystone. Home for eight boys under twelve years of age. Term begins Sept. 25 and closes June 10; $400 to $530 a year.

Lockwood House and Greystone are two large stone houses equipped with all modern improvements, and are designed as homes for boys attending the day school, Short Hills Academy. The school building is finely equipped, and has the most approved forms of heating and ventilation. The gymnasium and laboratory are fully equipped. The situation on the slopes of the Orange mountains, in a country of beautiful homes and refined surroundings, offers peculiar attractions to those desiring safe homes and good teaching for their sons.

ALFRED COLBURN ARNOLD.

DRYAD HILL SCHOOL, South Orange. The house is roomy, pleasant, and well heated, and is surrounded by extensive grounds. It is one of the most healthful spots in the Oranges. There has not been a day of sickness in the school during the past year. A level tennis court is laid out, and plenty of amusement may be found without venturing off the place. The girls sent to Dryad Hill receive individual care and thought. It is one of the aims of the school to fill their young lives with a wholesome variety of work and recreation. School opens Oct. 1. Terms, board and tuition, $500 a year.

Instruction is given in English, history, the languages, mathematics, science, literature, &c. A number of elective studies. Kindergarten for day pupils. Music, drawing, painting, and dancing extra.

Mrs. LOUISA H. BENJAMIN, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, N. J. Boys' boarding and day school. Fifty-second year opens Sept. 16. Primary, college preparatory, and business departments; shorthand and typewriting. A. A. Chambers, A. M., Principal.

The Principal and all instructors of the Freehold Institute are college graduates and teachers of long experience. Thoroughness of work may be judged from the fact that Amherst, University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Dartmouth, and the Board of Regents of New-York accept pupils without examination upon certificate of Principal. Health and thoroughness of work are of first importance. Freehold is the County seat of Monmouth County, ninety minutes from Liberty Street, New-York, or Broad Street, Philadelphia. A. A CHAMBERS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, situated in the suburbs of South Orange, surounded by beautiful woods. Special inducements for the care and education of young children. The house is provided with artesian well water.

The English branches, French, German, and music are taught by competent teachers. Fall term begins Sept. 16.

CORNELIE J. BABBITT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BISHOPTHORPE SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, South Bethlehem, Penn., is conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and was established twenty-eight years ago. The advantages offered for a thorough, refined Christian education, amid cheerful home influences, have attracted students from many States, though the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia contribute the largest share of patronage.

The course of instruction comprises the fundamental and higher branches of a thorough English education. Three courses of study are open to the student, aside from the careful preparation provided for college, while elective courses are open to those unable to pursue a regular course. Particular attention is given to the languages, and especially to French. Superior instruction in music, art, and social forms is a feature of the school, together with a fine physical training, in which grace and strength combine in beauty. The appointments of the school are modern, including a well-equipped art studio, library, music rooms, gymnasium, &c. Out-of-door exercise is encouraged, and the beautiful, spacious old French gardens surrounding the buildings are a constant invitation into the open air. Bishopthorpe is happily situated ninety minutes from Philadelphia, and two hours from New-York, thus affording the desirable features of these cities, while every advantage of the country may be enjoyed. ALBERTA OAKLEY, B. L.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, Allentown, Penn., the Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., President. Twenty-ninth year begins Sept. 5. The college department embraces the usual four years' classical course. The academic department, Prof. F. G. Lewis, A. M., Principal, prepares for college, teaching, and business. Terms, $193 in college and $183 in academy per term of thirty-nine weeks. This includes tuition, room, steam heat, boarding, &c. Lehigh Valley, New-Jersey Central, and Reading Railroads.

This college belongs to the Lutheran Church, and furnishes the best advantages to its young men, as well as to others, to secure a well-rounded, liberal education for the least money. It is in a most beautiful and healthy part of the State. The professors and instructors are most competent. The course of instruction leads to the degree of A. B. The religious tone and spirit is thoroughly evangelical. Over one-half of the graduates enter the ministry. Catalogues will be sent to any address on application.

C. J. COOPER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NORTH WALES ACADEMY AND SCHOOL OF Business, North Wales, Penn. High-grade academy for boys and girls. S. U. Brunner, Principal and Proprietor. Twenty-ninth year begins Sept. 11, ends June 20. Terms, $400 per year. College preparatory, business, and music. Accommodations for forty pupils. Two hours from New-York by Bound Brook and North Pennsylvania Railroad.

This institution is situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful rural sections of Eastern Pennsylvania. It is only forty minutes' ride via North Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading Terminal. During the last twenty-eight years, under the same management, its graduates have taken front rank in college, in business, and in professional life. Some of its quite recent graduates stand at the head of their college classes, a fact easily demonstrated. It has superior sanitary arrangements. The table is plentifully furnished with the best food. We believe that the best results in educational work can be secured only from pupils who have had plenty of good, wholesome food, served in the best manner possible. The Faculty is composed of graduates of colleges, who have experience.

S. U. BRUNNER.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Penn. Ten miles from Philadelphia, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Bryn Mawr is one of the most beautiful of the suburbs of Philadelphia, and combines the advantages of a healthful country with those attendant upon easy access to a large city.

The college grounds cover fifty acres, and the college buildings include, at present, five dormitories, in addition to a gymnasium, a science hall, and a main academic hall. Three classes of persons are admitted to the lectures and class work of the college—graduate students, undergraduate students, and hearers. The college awards annually two European fellowships, seven graduate scholarships, and nine resident fellowships; and offers courses in Greek, Latin, Semitic languages, archæology, English, German, and Teutonic philology, romance languages, history, political science, mathematics, philosophy, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology. Expenses for board, residence, and tuition vary from $375 to $600, according to the rooms occupied. For programme or graduate pamphlet address Secretary Bryn Mawr College. Eleventh year begins Oct. 1.

M. J. ABBOTT, Secretary.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY, 2045 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Henrietta Kutz, Principal.

Collegiate and post-graduate courses. Instruction in music, art, elocution, and standard studies. Home life a feature of the school. The moral and religious interests of the pupils are carefully considered. Everything connected with the seminary is calculated to elevate and refine. Particular attention given to conversational ease and fluency in modern languages.

MRS. HENRIETTA KUTZ.

AUGUSTINIAN COLLEGE OF VILLANOVA, situated in Villanova, Delaware County, Penn. Twelve miles from Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Central Division. Has accommodations for 175 students. Board and tuition, $250 a year. A complete classical, scientific, and commercial course. Classes open Sept. 6, close June 25.

The situation is a most delightful one. The grounds are extensive. All the ordinary means for amusement will be found here. Trains arrive at and depart from the college every half hour.

L. A. DELUREY, President.

MARYLAND.

CHEVY CHASE FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Young Ladies, Chevy Chase, Md. Half an hour from Washington, D. C., by electric cars. French the language of the house. Opens Oct. 2; closes June 1, 1896.

The curriculum of this school comprises a preparatory year and a regular course of four years. Special courses also provided. During the first two years French is taught by the natural method. In the third and fourth years some of the studies are pursued in French. Frequent visits, under intelligent direction, to art galleries, Smithsonian Institute, naval observatory, &c. Location healthful and beautiful—400 feet above sea level. Building erected at a cost of $50,000. Steam heat, electric lights, perfect sanitary arrangement. Billiards, tenpin, shuffleboard, bowling, and archery. Extensive grounds. Terms for boarding pupils, $700.

MLLE. LIA M. BOULIGAY.

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL OF BALTIMORE. Organized in September, 1890. A strictly collegiate preparatory school. Attendance last year numbered 233, representing fourteen States. A well-equipped "home" is provided for students from abroad. Next session opens Sept. 16, closes June 8, 1896. Tuition, $100 per year; boarding included, $350 per year; programmes sent on application.

The certificate of graduation from this school entitles the students to matriculate in the Woman's College of Baltimore. The school offers every possible advantage to girls preparing for college. The instruction is thorough. The buildings are large and well furnished, including an excellent gymnasium, assembly hall, &c. The Faculty numbers thirteen—selected especially with reference to aptness to teach, as well as special training in the respective departments. The methods aim to foster self-control and develop the highest physical, mental, and moral culture.

W. H. SHELLEY, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NORWOOD INSTITUTE. A select and limited home and day school for girls, Washington, D. C., 1761 N Street, near Connecticut Avenue, and within a few steps of the Church of the Covenant and the British Legation. The school residence is the beautiful home of J. B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France. The situation is very high; the private grounds are large and attractive. The fine health record of the school is unbroken. Fourteenth session opens Oct. 1. Mrs. William D. Cabell, Principal.

The regular course prepares for the colleges. Special and broad elective courses are offered. The work of the school in French and in music has received high commendation from eminent educators abroad. French is as far the language of the schoolroom and the household as is found to be really advantageous to students. All studies may be pursued in French if desired, under competent French teachers. German, Spanish, and Italian are thoroughly and practically taught by native teachers. Number of pupils limited. Classes small, and each pupil individually considered. Great attention is paid to physical and vocal training. Courses in history and literature broad and modern in method. A library of nearly 3,000 choice volumes. The home life is that of the polished and cultivated family. Washington has peculiar advantages as an educational centre, and these advantages are freely utilized for the benefit of the pupils of this school. Tuition, $200 to $250; home and tuition, $900.

MRS. WILLIAM D. CABELL.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GILMANTON ACADEMY, Gilmanton, N. H. A genuine New-England academy. Enters upon its 102d year with a fine new building and teachers of experience. A comparatively small school that gives each student ample opportunities. An attractive boarding place for young ladies, at moderate expense. A "home for boys" with the Principal. Tuition and other expenses within the reach of all. School year begins Sept. 10.

S. W. ROBERTSON, A. M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE WABAN SCHOOL, Waban, Mass., ten miles from Boston. Charles Everett Fish, A. M., Principal. Term begins Sept. 18. Charges from $600 to $800 a year. Tuition for day pupils, $250.

The school offers instruction in all the studies required for admission to the leading colleges and scientific schools. Each student will be given such a combination of studies, selected from the following courses, as best suits his needs. A minimum of fourteen hours a week each year constitutes a full course.

The regular studies of the first year are Latin, five hours; mathematics, four hours; English, three hours, and history of the United States and England, two hours.

In general, five years of Latin, mathematics, and English; three of Greek, two of history, and one of physics and French or German, satisfy the ordinary requirements for admission to college.

Courses more elementary are provided for young students who are not prepared to begin the courses outlined, and older and more mature students may do the amount of work required for admission to college in four years.

Candidates for Harvard College are prepared to enter by any of the four common methods of admission; that is, in addition to the elementary courses, advanced courses are offered in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, and English, corresponding to freshmen courses in college.

Students are prepared for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or for the Sheffield Scientific School in three years, if, when they enter the school they are qualified to take third year mathematics.

CHARLES EVERETT FISH.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY comprehends the following departments: Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific, Graduate, Divinity, Law, Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Schools, Bussey Institution, (a school of agriculture,) Arnold Arboretum, University Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology, University Museum, Botanic Garden, Herbarium, Astronomical Observatory, Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology.

The academic year begins in all departments of the university Sept. 26, and ends Commencement Day, June 24, 1896. Besides the admission examinations held in Cambridge and Boston in June and September, examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Scientific, Law, Medical, and Veterinary Schools are held in June of every year in New-York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, California, Oregon, Maine, New-Hampshire, Germany, and Japan. Pamphlets descriptive of the university and announcements concerning the separate departments, the requirements for admission, courses of instruction, expenses, pecuniary aid, &c., may be had upon application to the Secretary of Harvard University. THE SECRETARY.

BERKSHIRE SCHOOL, Pittsfield, Mass. Arthur J. Clough, A. M., Principal. Sessions begin Sept. 18. Board and tuition $500 each school year.

Scientific and English and college preparatory courses of study. Thorough instruction in branches useful in business. Fine school building. The drainage is perfect, and everything is constructed for the health and enjoyment of students. The grounds are very attractive, and there is plenty of room for outdoor sports. The college preparatory course is designed to furnish the best possible preparation for entrance to the best colleges. Slight modifications may be made in this course by individual students to obtain preparation needed for any particular college. The scientific course is much like the college preparatory, but substitutes a modern language for Greek, and gives a more extended course of instruction in scientific and English studies. Primary department also. ARTHUR J. CLOUGH.

HOWARD SEMINARY, West Bridgewater, Mass. Home school for girls; limited to fifty. Terms, $350 per year. School year opens Sept. 25. Certificate admits to colleges for women. Large corps of experienced teachers. Special advantages in music and ancient and modern languages.

Howard Seminary offers advantages worthy of consideration—fine buildings, mild climate, the surroundings of country life, near enough to Boston to give all advantages of the city. Two regular courses of study, college preparatory and seminary course, and special courses. Constant attention given to exercise and health of students. School work conducted in the main building, making Drury Hall, the home building, distinct in character and emphasizing the home life.

HORACE M. WILLARD, Principal.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GUNNERY, Washington, Litchfield County, Conn. A home and preparatory school for about thirty boys. Year begins Sept. 19.

This school was founded by Mr. F. W. Gunn about 1850. Under his management the school became very well known. Writers have occasionally made it the subject of newspaper and magazine articles, and under the name of the "Birds' Nest" Dr. J. G. Holland introduced it into his novel, "Arthur Bonnicastle." The town of Washington is situated at an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet, and the school itself on the village hillside in the midst of beautiful scenery. The main building is large, with modern conveniences, heated by steam, and good ventilation is insured by the dozen fireplaces scattered through the house. The schoolhouse is a separate structure, with well-equipped physical and chemical laboratories. A gymnasium, provided with bowling alley and apparatus for thorough and systematic physical development, under competent instruction, has recently been built. Organizations for the various out-of-door sports are formed, managed by the boys themselves, under the general supervision of the Principal and sub-masters. Boys of good character only are received, and prepared for college, scientific school, or business. The study of English, with particular reference to accuracy of speech, facility in expression, and the cultivation of a taste for good literature, are special features of the school curriculum. Terms, $500 a year. JOHN C. BRINSMAID.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT, Cheshire, Conn. The Rev. James Stoddard, M. A., Principal. One hundred and first year. Two and one-half hours from New-York City. Fine buildings and most perfect sanitary arrangements. Competent instructors. Tuition, board, &c., $500 a year.

The regular course of study covers a period of four years. It is designed to fit boys either to enter college or scientific school, or to go at once into business life. To meet these requirements, three courses have been arranged—classical, scientific, and English. Pupils in the same year are classed together, and, as far as the different courses agree, recite together. Younger pupils and pupils unprepared are received, and arrangements are made for them in a preliminary course, covering the studies generally pursued in the grammar school. Religious instruction will be in accord with the doctrine and worship of the Episcopal Church. There are daily services in the school chapel, and pupils attend the regular services in the parish church on Sunday. The Principal gives lectures and instruction on Sunday afternoons. JAMES STODDARD.

GREENWICH ACADEMY, Greenwich, Conn. Incorporated in 1827. This school offers unusual educational and social advantages for boys. It occupies one of the most beautiful and healthful sites in Greenwich, a town noted for its health and beauty.

The number of instructors is large, the courses of study are thorough and comprehensive, and special individual care is given when needed. The record of scholarship in this school is high, and the moral training careful, while the home influence is generous and happy. References—The Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., 511 United Charities Building; the Rev. Washington Choate, D. D., Bible House, New-York; the Rev. George Leon Walker, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; William G. Anderson, M. D., Yale Gymnasium, New-Haven, Conn.; A. Foster Higgins, 50 Wall Street, and others. Circulars on application.

J. H. ROOT, Principal.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY. A private select school for the higher education of a limited number of young ladies. Course of study very thorough. Discipline that of a well-regulated Christian family. Location retired, beautiful, healthy. Three-fourths of a mile from city limits of St. Louis, on Wabash, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. School year opens third Wednesday in September. For catalogue and particulars address the Principal, B. T. BLEWETT, LL. D., Jennings, Mo.

MINNESOTA.

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 187 Western Avenue and 405 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Miss M. S. Dusinberre, Principal. The Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., LL. D.; the Right Rev. M. N. Gilbert, D. D., LL. D., visitors.

This school is situated in the most desirable residence portion of St. Paul, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn. Its accommodations are first class in every respect. The greatest attention is paid to the health and general training of its pupils. It has the respect and confidence of the community. Its instructors are all accomplished women and thorough teachers. It comprises primary, preparatory, and academic departments, and fits young ladies for Eastern colleges. There are also three graduating courses. It has excellent advantages in modern languages, music, and art. A limited number of boarding pupils are received. The school year is thirty-six weeks, exclusive of vacation. It reopens Sept. 11, 1895, and closes June 10, 1896. Board and tuition $400 per year. For catalogues apply to M. S. Dusinberre, 137 Western Avenue, St. Paul.

OHIO.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New-Athens, Ohio. Founded in 1825. There are but two colleges in Ohio older. There are three terms, beginning the first week in September, January, and April, respectively, making forty weeks in all for the year. The total cost for tuition, boarding, furnished room, and rented text-books, is only $3 per week. Classical, scientific, philosophical, normal, music, art, shorthand, commercial, and elocution courses.

Among the alumni are 290 ministers of the Gospel—three-fifths of the total alumni—and such distinguished men as ex-United States Senators Cowan, Fowler, and Sherman, ex-Gov. Shannon of Ohio, the Hon. John A. Bingham, Minister to Japan; Joseph Ray, author of a textbook on Arithmetic.

W. A. WILLIAMS, President.

ILLINOIS.

KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO, ILL.—This law school was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois by the name of the Kent Law School of Chicago, July 18, 1892, and opened its doors to students Sept. 15, 1892. On the 31st day of December, 1894, its corporate name was changed to Kent College of Law. Its general aim is to promote the cause of legal education, and especially to drill its students in the practice of the law and thus make its graduates practical as distinguished from merely theoretical lawyers. To this end the "Dwight Method of Instruction" is used, with such modifications as long practical experience in the preparation of young men for active work at the bar has shown best. Our instructors are practical teachers of large experience, and our classes are not so large but that personal attention is given to the work of every student.

Experience has shown that the student who confines his attention solely to the study of the law as a science is not fitted for practice until he has acquired a certain amount of actual experience in a law office. This defect in existing methods of legal education is remedied in the course of instruction herewith presented, and theory and practice are combined in such relations as to impart to the student the benefits of both methods. In order, therefore, to insure a practical acquaintance with the ordinary work of a law office, a School of Practice (which should not be confounded with Moot Courts) forms a leading feature of the course of instruction, and each student is required to pursue a systematic course of instruction in the preparation of all kinds of legal papers such as are likely to occupy the attention of the practitioner. In other words, students will be taught law by practicing it.

MARSHALL D. EWELL, LL. D., M. D.

NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, Highland Park, Illinois. A high-grade and select academy for boys and young men. Incorporated 1891. Col. H. P. Davidson, A. M., President. Eighth year begins Sept. 18; ends June 10, 1896. Terms, $480 per year.

This institution is beautifully situated twenty-three miles north from Chicago, on a high bluff, overlooking Lake Michigan. The grounds are extensive, the buildings new, and sanitary conditions perfect. It has a full corps of experienced instructors. Besides preparatory work, it has three distinct courses of study, classical, academic, and commercial. It thoroughly prepares for college, Government academies, technical institutions, or business. The graduates are commissioned by the State. The school is unsurpassed for healthfulness, home refinement, and Christian influences. Highland Park has no saloons, or other places to tempt boys to evil. It is near Fort Sheridan, the finest post in the country. It is patronized by the best classes of society.

H. P. DAVIDSON.

THE KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, Marshall D. Ewell, LL. D., Dean, 80 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Lecture Rooms, Association Building, 153-155 La Salle Street, in the centre of the business portion of the city. School year (thirty-six weeks) began Sept. 9; commencement, May 28, 1896. Tuition $25 per term of twelve weeks, or $70 per year if paid in advance.

The characteristic feature of the school is its practical character, of which its school of practice is the exponent. Diploma admits to the bar. MARSHALL D. EWELL, Dean.

WISCONSIN.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY, Delafield, Wis. A military school, situated in the beautiful lake region of Southern Wisconsin, near the famous Waukesha springs. The most healthful location in the Northwest. Eleventh year begins Sept. 17. The Rev. S. T. Smythe, A. M., President; Lieut. William Buck, United States Army, Superintendent.

Starting with a mere handful in 1884, this school has steadily increased, until now it has an enrollment of over 180 pupils, and is the largest military school in the West. Its graduates are in every college in the country, and several of its students have taken high honors at West Point.

E. E. SMYTHE, Secretary.

"BLACK AMERICA" AT THE GARDEN

Enjoyable Performance in Which Three Hundred Negroes Take Part.

The first New-York performance of "Black America" was given at the Madison Square Garden last night, and the audience much enjoyed the entertainment afforded by 300 negroes, who come here under the management of Nate Salsbury.

The programme was arranged somewhat on the regulation minstrel plan, with a first part of songs and choruses, ending with a cakewalk, and a second part of specialties.

The best part of the performance was the chorus, and it was noticeable that the most appreciated numbers were such old-time melodies as "Carry Me Back To Old Virginia" and "Old Black Joe." The singing of "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" by William Banks and the chorus was particularly fine. The cakewalk, which ended the first half, was funny, and seemed to please the performers almost as much as the spectators.

The second part opened with a "human corkscrew," and was followed by a colored cavalry drill, boxing, and acrobatic feats, and a unique exhibition of "buck" and "wing" dancing. The performance closed with a "patriotic ensemble," in which the whole company appeared in drills and choruses.

The whole entertainment, besides being in itself well worth seeing, is interesting, as showing what the colored race is capable of doing in a comparatively untried field. It was noticeable throughout the evening that the performers themselves seemed to take an unusual interest in their work.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

—William Hughes has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for the property of Charles I. Fox, dealer in precious stones at Broadway and Maiden Lane, on the application of Max Otto Robinson, a judgment creditor for $20,002. Mr. Fox had a half interest in the profits of the firm of M. Fox & Co., but all the assets of that firm, he claimed, belonged to Michael Fox, who died on July 3, 1894. The stock of diamonds, &c., belonging to the firm are valued at $40,000, but the receivership is for Mr. Fox individually, and not for the firm's assets.

—Leo Rosenstein, importer of dried fruits and canned goods at 122 Franklin Street, gave a bill of sale yesterday to John Munroe & Co., bankers, to secure them for $18,000. Goldsmith & Doherty, attorneys for Mr. Rosenstein, said that his trouble was due to depreciation in the kind of goods he carried, bad debts, and the refusal of the banks to further discount by reason of a recent heavy failure in the same line. He has been in business forty years. The liabilities are about $60,000, and the attorneys cannot determine yet the value of the assets.

—Harry K. Becker of Girardville, Penn., and New-York City, has failed. Executions were issued yesterday at Girardville in the sum of $12,000 in favor of his father, Emanuel K. Becker, of Girardville. The younger Becker is the publisher of The Girardville Item and is also the proprietor of a variety show in this city. It is said it was in the latter venture that his losses occurred.

—Deputy Sheriff Heimberger yesterday took possession of the store of Israel Singer, manufacturer of furs at 40 Bond Street, on confessed judgments in favor of Rachel Singer for $7,686 and Charles Kessler for $1,007 for money loaned. Herman Joseph said he had replevins for the Coroner for several thousand dollars' worth of goods.

—Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday took charge of the place of business of the Walter & Rowley Company of 135 Church Street, which manufactures women's shirt waists at Troy, N. Y., on executions for $2,416 in favor of Charles W. Wheeler.

—David J. Lees has been appointed receiver for the business carried on by Alexander Neuman, dealer in buttons, braids, &c., at 696 Broadway, on the application of Adolf Traustadt of Philadelphia, the special partner in the concern.

—Louis J. Ponvert of 114 East Fortieth Street, who is not now in active business, made an assignment yesterday to Elijah J. Roake. A judgment was recently obtained against Mr. Ponvert in favor of W. & J. Sloane for $1,773.

—Stephen McFarland, liquor dealer at 191 Prince Street, yesterday confessed judgments for $1,657 in favor of Michael Egan for rent and $417 in favor of the Hannis Distilling Company for liquors.

—An attachment has been obtained here for $9,700 against George J. Stoll of San Francisco, Cal., in favor of the executors of the estate of Charles Hauseit of this city for balance claimed to be due.

—The schedules of Ignatz Kohn, manufacturer of fine furs at 15 Bond Street, show liabilities of $7,505, nominal assets of $5,562, and actual assets of $3,753.

A Democratic Split in Wayne.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 16.—At Lyons each faction of the Democratic Party of Wayne County held a caucus. At the Hill men's caucus 125 votes were cast, and at the Administration wing caucus, led by Postmaster Daniel V. Teller, 212 votes were polled. At Clyde there was a red-hot fight, the Hill men winning by a vote of 146 to 81. At Newark the Hill men won by a vote of 116 to 115. The party in Wayne County is hopelessly split up, and the hopes of Democrats and the anti-Platttes to defeat Senator John Raines on election day are not brightened by the situation.

THE MURDER OF ANNIE ROGERS

Jacob S. Johnson, a Preacher, Arrested for the Crime—His Stories Contradicted by Witnesses.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 16.—Jacob S. Johnson, the colored man with whom Annie Rogers of Newark, whose dead body was found on the banks of the Raritan River yesterday with marks on her throat showing she had been murdered was last seen, was

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate at Generally Lower Prices.

FREE REALIZING AND EASIER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Dull—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

There was considerable weakness shown during the early wheat trading, with free realizing by local longs and partly induced by the weakness abroad and West, while foreign houses bought at the decline and helped to steady prices later in the day. An unfounded rumor of a large deposit of gold also helped to react the market, while speculation was only moderate. Provisions were dull and lower. Cotton was active and a trifle lower. Coffee was dull and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator		61¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator		24 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed		57⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25	@$3.40	
Flour, straights, Winter	3.15	@ 3.25	
Cotton, middling uplands		8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20	
Pork, mess	10.00	@10.25	
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 6.15	
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy		20½@	21
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@		4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7		15⅜@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7	@	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	12.25	@	..
Lead	3.37½@		..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1⅜c from the regular close of Saturday, with cables lower, heavy receipts of spring wheat, reported total failure in England, and estimates of a heavy increase in the visible supply; prices rallied later on free local covering and rumors of a large deposit of gold; closing steady at ¼@⅜c decline, with only a moderate business. Spot was firmer and in light demand. Sales, 120,000 bushels, including 114,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 61c, elevator....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 62⅜@62¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 65¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 65¼c....Clearances hence, 212,359 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 217,770 bushels; receipts, 208,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 230,819 bushels; in the interior, 1,430,325 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse increased for the week, 97,780 bushels, or to 3,716,247 bushels, (1,441,795 bushels contract red and 73,495 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 206,900 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,339,000 bushels, or to 38,093,000 bushels, against 69,214,000 bushels last same time last year.

CORN—Contracts lost ⅛@1¼c with wheat and on considerable local selling pressure, with demand light and crop reports good; rallied on local covering, closing steady at ⅛@⅜c decline. Spot was easier and more active. Sales, 100,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels No. 2 at ½c over October, in elevator, and 80,000 bushels do at 39½c, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 64,317 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 33,132 bushels; in the interior, 373,136 bushels....Clearances hence, 132,645 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 135,781 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week, 12,337 bushels, or to 435,672 bushels, (143,445 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 152,000 bushels, or to 4,934,000 bushels, against 4,101,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and closed at ¼@⅜c decline. Spot were dull but firm, with only a jobbing trade....Sales, 31,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 27c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c asked; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 24⅜@25c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 26@33c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 73,200 bushels; exports, 35,600 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 72,589 bushels, or to 573,553 bushels, (17,219 bushels No. 2 white and 402,236 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 353,000 bushels, or to 2,841,000 bushels, against 8,221,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	90,000	60¼@61⅞	61⅜
October	130,000	60 15-16@61⅝	61¼
December	4,320,000	62⅜@63¼	63⅜
May	435,000	66 3-16@67⅜	67⅜
Total	4,975,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	25,000	37¼@37½	37½
October	105,000	36⅞@37⅛	37⅛
December	100,000	35⅝@35¾	35¾
May	405,000	34½@35⅜	35⅜
Total	635,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	....@....	23¾
October	.....	....@....	23½
December	.....	....@....	24½
May	10,000	25½@....	25½
No. 2 white—			
October	.....	....@....	25½

FLOUR—The market was rather demoralized through the sharp break in wheat early in the day, and buyers held off. Later in the day there was a better trade at almost steady prices. Sales, 21,000 bbls, including of City Mills 10,000 bbls, patents; 1,500 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls extra, and 250 bbls fine, and quotations; 500 sacks bakers' extra at $2.50; 500 sacks Spring super at $2; 500 sacks fine at $2; 4,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@3.55; 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.20; 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.15 @$3.30; 150 bbls Winter super at $2.25; 150 bbls Winter clear at $3; 150 bbls patents at $3.25, and 500 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@$2.70....Arrivals, 10,961 bbls and 13,251 sacks; exports, 1,872 bbls and 15,786 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,204 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.45@ 2.50
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.20
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.30
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50
City patents	3.90@ 4.15
City clears	3.75@ 4.00
City extras	3.15@ 3.35
City supers	..@ 3.00
City fine	..@ 2.80

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	@ ..
Supers	2.00@ ..	Nominal
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.25
Patents	3.10@ 3.15	3.25@ 3.35
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.40@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Very quiet and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.

CORN PRODUCTS—Light demand at steady prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 75@80c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40 @$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48@49c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; Sales at $2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c. No.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@85c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movements in clover continued confined to jobbing quantities, but in this way to a fair extent. There were no prices for full lots. In jobbing quantities, $8.25@$8.50 quoted, with high grades at from $8.75 to $9.25. For timothy, fair grades in job lots quoted at $4.50@$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75, with no prices for large lots; crimson clover quoted at $3.75@$4.75.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was steady demand for good off-grade yellow at 26c. The English shippers were prepared to pay that price, and for German markets there was more or less demand. There were 800 bbls obtained at 26c. More general holding was at 25½c, and the tone appeared improved over last week. There were 400 bbls yellow, not prime, sold at 26¾c. Offers to sell prime were at 27c, but this grade was neglected. The new crop is being taken up as offered in small lots by Mexico, but the offerings are not material for Eastern or Western interest, with the mills not likely to start up at near coast points before October, while those in Texas are not getting sufficient seed on the late cotton crop to run more than limited time, and by a few small mills, while the large mills are not as yet ready for business. There were offers to sell crude in bulk by Southern Texas for late September and early October deliveries at 18c. COACOANUT OIL—The arrival of the ship British Army with 1,000 tons has done away with the nervousness of those buyers who had bought by that vessel, and the subsidence of demand that had existed to tide over gives an easier market; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@5c. PALM was at firm prices on fair demand; Lagos at 5@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing inquiry; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand; 50@51c, chiefly 50c, quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—The only quotation on the Pittsburg and Oil City Oil Exchanges today was $1.22. Standard price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The trade was dragging at the West in a speculative way, and was of a more conservative character, while the export interest continued quiet. Prices, therefore, tended easier, pork losing 7@10c; lard 5 points, and bacon 2½@20 points were marked on the October option. The close was a trifle steadier. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 15,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 5,559 bbls pork, 9,058,145 lb lard, and 7,236,125 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,607 bbls pork, 9,028,695 lb lard, and 13,699,725 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 7,821 bbls pork, 8,830,557 lb lard, and 13,879,811 lb meats; same time last year, 5,615 bbls pork, 7,350,904 lb lard, and 14,298,791 lb meats.

LARD—The West was 5 points lower, reacting 2 points, and ruling dull, where September closed at 5.77c nominal, while October was at 5.75@5.80c, closing at 5.77c; January at 5.70@5.77c, closing at 5.72c; May at 5.87c bid to 5.90c, closing at 5.90c. Here there was an easier market, with moderate wants of the local refiners; sales of 500 tcs cash on private terms; quoted at 6.15c; city steam was at 6c; sale of 100 tcs, iron bound pkgs, at the close of Western. Options —No sales; October closed at 6.15c nominal; January at 6.08c nominal. Refined was slow and easy; Continent at 6.60c, South American at 6.95c. Compound lard was dull at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a decline of 7c on October, with 10c on January, closing with a slight reaction, although trading was slack. September at the West closed at $8.05 nominal, where October was at $8.10 @$8.15 bid; closing at $8.10; January at $9.30@$9.45 bid, closing at $9.32; May at $9.52@$9.65, closing at $9.55. Here the market was easier and dull, with sales of 100 bbls mess for export. Quotations here: For mess in job lots, $10@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—The decline on October short ribs was about 20 points, and on January 5 points, recovering a little toward the close, although the business was of a moderate order. At the West September closed at $5.12 nominal. October was at $5.07 bid to $5.27½, closing at $5.15 asked; January at $4.77@$4.82½, closing at $4.80.

CUT MEATS—There was little buying interest here, and for most cuts prices were in favor of buyers. Sales of 400 pickled shoulders, heavy average, at 5¼c. City-pickled shoulders, 5¼@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¼c; 10-lb average, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 8@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@ 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 10 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—There was little buying interest, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra Indian mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Continued at weak prices on dull demand. Nominal figures were $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price on fair demand. Receipts at the West, 25,750 head; same time last year, 37,042 head. Chicago active; best average, strong; others barely steady; $3.80@$4.60; left over, 2,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 600 head; good average, firm; others steady; $3.90@ $4.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.40. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; active; $4.25@$4.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,208 head; active, strong; $3.65@$4.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,310 head; strong; $3.80@$4.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 310 head; $3.75@$4.40. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6⅛@6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼@ 6⅜c for 160 lb, 6⅜c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market yesterday had hardly opened. There was the disposition usual early in the week to await full offerings. There were offers to sell city at 4½c. Nothing had been done under that price. Small lots of country, packages free, were sold at 4¼@4½c, as to quality. For Australian 5c was a nominal price.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a moderate distribution to the local refineries, and a little outside demand, but no interest from the West; 6c was the trading price, and at that 100,000 lb city were sold. For lard stearine the market was quiet and nominal at 7¼c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened easy on reports of a good outlook for crop at Santos, with a very moderate local demand. The close was steady at 5@10 points decline. Havre was dull at ⅛@¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at partly ½ pfennig up. Spot Rio dull and steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales 300 bags Maracaibo and 400 bags Central American on private terms....Option Sales —Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.05c; May, 250 bags at 13.80c. Total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; November, 750 bags at 14.45c; December, 500 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.30c and 1,000 bags at 14.35c; March, 250 bags at 14.05c; May, 1,000 bags at 13.80c. Total, 5,000 bags. Total for day, 5,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.20@14.30	11.90@11.95
February	14.05@14.15	11.85@11.90
March	13.95@14.00	11.80@11.85
April	13.80@13.90	11.75@11.85
May	13.70@13.80	11.70@11.80
September	14.65@14.80	13.50@13.65
October	14.55@14.65	12.90@12.95
November	14.40@14.50	12.15@12.25
December	14.35@14.40	12.10@12.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	255,864
Arrivals—Ex SS America, (Rio, via Europe)	500
Total	256,364
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	12,700
Total stock in New-York to-day	243,664
Total stock in Baltimore	53,845
Arrivals	....
Total	53,845
Deliveries Saturday	918—52,927
Total stock in New-Orleans	85,728
Arrivals	....
Total	85,728
Deliveries Saturday	463—85,265
Total stock in other ports	....
	88,192
Total stock in United States	331,856
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 14	92,000
Afloat from Rio, per sail to Sept. 14	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, to Sept. 14	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
	229,000
Total	560,856
Same time 1894	451,884

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	15⅝@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.80 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 10	2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	17½@21¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20¼
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bocono	17¾@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¼
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18¾@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and fairly active, with prices influenced by the weakness abroad and the increased port receipts, with free offerings of actual cotton. The close was steadier on local covering, with prices 6@7 points down. Spot was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales, 152 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8¾
Middling uplands	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.81@7.83	..	..	..
October	7.83@7.84	7.84	7.76	21,700
November	7.90@7.91	7.91	7.83	11,000
December	7.97@7.98	7.98	7.90	31,600
January	8.03@8.04	8.04	7.96	118,900
February	8.08@8.09	8.09	8.03	2,600
March	8.13@8.14	8.14	8.06	17,900
April	8.18@8.20	8.16	8.14	300
May	8.23@8.25	8.24	8.21	600
Total				204,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2308 3988	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	2278 5985	..	..	..	..
Mobile	237 349	..	..	..	..
Savannah	3546 3339	..	..	..	..
Charleston	1800 1619	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	440 290	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	171 549	..	..	..	..
New-York	 416	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	246 285	..	..	..	..
West Point	284 48	..	..	..	..
Total	11319 16869	..	..	..	..
This day last week	6468 8109	9191	7689	6596	8982
This day last year	18458 30425	28908	22147	19640	23634

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades scarce and in demand at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal	N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair 23@25
Common	14@18	Good 28@23
Fair	17@18	Prime 29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice 31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g 24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31	

RICE—Demand very fair at unchanged and firm prices.

Domestic—		Japan	
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2¼
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	3¼@3⅜
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fair	3¾@4		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was held higher and in fair demand. Sales, 2,200 tons Hollo, 88° test, at 2⅝c, and 6,900 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 5-16c....Refined fairly active, and generally 1-16c higher.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3¼
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated. (Nos. 13 and 14,) but 15c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominos	4 15-16@5⅛
Cutloaf	4 15-16@5⅛
Crushed	4 15-16@5⅛
Powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Granulated	4 5-16@4½
Fine granulated	4 5-16@4½
Coarse granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Cubes	4 9-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 13-16@5
Mold A	4 9-16@4¾
Diamond A	4 9-16@4¾
Confectioners' A	4 8-16@4⅝
(1) Columbia A	4 1-16@4¼
(2) Windsor A	4 1-16@4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4 1-16@4¼
(4) Phoenix A	4 1-16@4¼
(5) Empire A	4 @4 1-16
No. 6	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 7	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 8	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 9	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 10	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 11	3 9-16@3¾
No. 12	3½ @3 11-16
No. 13	@3¼
No. 14	@3⅛

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Small jobbing sales of new State beans on the spot at $1.60, but we hear of offers to sell stock to arrive at less money. There is still quite strong pressure to sell old beans, and further concessions would be made if business would result therefrom. Our revised quotations represent as nearly as may be present values, but there is no stability to them, and a material cut in some kinds would not be much of a surprise. We quote: Beans—State, pea, 1895, choice, $1.60; do, pea, 1894, $1.55; do, marrow, 1894, $1.60@ $1.65; do, medium, $1.50@$1.55; do, white kidney, $2.10; do, red kidney, $1.45@$1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2@$2.10; do, Lima, California, $3.20@$3.30; do, foreign, marrow, $1.50@$1.55; do, foreign, pea, $1.40@$1.50; do, foreign, medium, $1.35@$1.45. Green Peas—Barrels, 97½c; do, bags, 90c; do, Scotch, 90c.

BUTTER—A fair demand, and firmer tone over fancy creamery, with a very moderate proportion in the receipts. Grades just under also steadier, in sympathy, but lower qualities still in free offering. State dairy quiet, particularly for anything under fancy.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	20¼@21
Creamery, Western, extras	.. @21
Creamery, Western, firsts	17¼@19½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16½
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, thirds	12 @13
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11¼
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A continued dull trade, but holders are rather steady in their views on the light arrivals and fair condition of stock.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼@..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7 @..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6¾@ 6¾
State, full cream; large, fair to good	5¾@ 6
State, full cream, large, common	@ 5¼
State, full cream, small size, col'd, f'cy	8 @ 8¾
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8 @ 8¾
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	7¼@ 7¾
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @ 7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @ 6
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5½@ 5¾
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	@ 5
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, tall skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—For desirable stock the feeling is firm. Receipts are liberal, though fancy shows up very moderately in the offerings.

State, country marks, per doz	16	@	17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16	@	16½
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	..	@	16
Western, northerly sections, good quality	..	@	15½
Western, central sections, good to prime	..	@	15½
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	15	@	15½
Western, refrigerator, prime	..	@	15
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	$3.80	@	$4.30
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.15	@	3.60
Western, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.85	@	3.15
Western, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.25	@	2.70
Western seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.50	@	2.85
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50	@	2.40

FRUITS—FRESH—Fine red apples, suitable for shipping or for table use, are in light supply and firm, but green apples and medium and low grades of all sorts are quiet and no more than steady. Receipts of pears, mostly from cold storage and of very irregular value; fancy firm, and extra large would bring a slight premium. Fine large Seckel firmer, but small drag. Later kinds quiet, but fancy lots receive a little more attention. Peaches in moderate supply and high grades a shade firmer. Cranberries arriving freely and stock accumulating so much as to give a strong pressure to sell and a weak market. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, blush, $1.50@$1.75; do, green, $1.37@$1.50; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, blush, $1.37@$1.62; do, green, $1.25@$1.37; do, open heads, 75c @$1.25. Pears, Bartlett, $1.50@$3.50; do, Seckel, $1.75@$3.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $1.75 @$2.50; do, other kinds, $1.50@$2.25. Peaches, Jersey, fancy, per basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, fair to good, 60c@$1; do, culls, 30@40c; do, Delaware, baskets, 35@90c; do, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, carriers, $1@ $2. Plums, per 8-lb basket, 20@50c. Grapes, State, Delaware, per small basket, 10@13c; do, Niagara, 8@12c; do, black, 8@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, per case, 90c@$1.12; do, Niagara, 50c@$1; do, black, 50@70c; do, large baskets, 12@13c; do, small baskets, 7 @8c. Wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1@1½c. Watermelons, large, per 100, $15@$20; do, small to medium, $5@12c. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$2.50. Cranberries, Cape Cod, light to dark, per bbl, $4.50@$6.25; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.12. DRIED—A good deal of Southern fruit arrived to-day—over 1,200 pks—most of which were apples. These are becoming so plentiful that the market has a very easy tone, only a little stock grading up to our top figures. No special change in evaporated apples; more stock on the way, and buyers are still quite offish. Last sales of chops at 1¾c. Peeled peaches held about as of late, but no trade to speak of; some speculative buyers at a little lower prices. Small fruits of most kinds are quiet and without change of importance. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5½@6½c; do, common, 4½@5c; do, 1894, common to fancy, 4½@7c; do, sun-dried, 2¾@4c; do, coarse cut, 2½@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 8½@8½c; do, Georgia, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@ 17½c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, 9c; huckleberries, 7½@7½c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, 9@11c; prunes, 4 @5c.

GAME—Woodcock in light supply and firm. Nearby partridges steady, but Western drawn birds have little demand. Grouse quiet. Large snipe and golden plover would sell well, but we see none. Fresh-grass plover firm. Frozen quail steady. Venison firm. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, $1@ $1.25; partridges, nearby, 75c@$1.25; do, Western, drawn, 75c; grouse, Western, 75c @$1; English snipe and golden plover, fresh, nominally $2.50 per dozen; grass plover, $1.50 @$2; small yellow-leg snipe, 75c; sand snipe, 30@40c; reed birds, 30@50c; venison, per lb, 16@19c; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2.25@$2.50.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Twenty carloads got in to-day in time to be handled. There was a large demand for fowls for the approaching Hebrew holiday, and the market was firm at 11c, two or three cars of extra stock reaching 11½c. Chickens slow and weak, and ducks and geese steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, 9½@10½c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, 20 @25c. DRESSED—Market opens with liberal receipts and a quiet trade. The Jewish holidays are likely to affect trade unfavorably late in the week, and any increase of business which they may occasion before that will probably be felt chiefly in the live poultry market. Holders have invoices of full supplies in transit, and the pressure to sell is pretty strong, especially on chickens. Ducks and geese firm. Old turkeys and fine, large young are steady, but small, thin young are neglected. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 11@12c; do, young, 4@7 lb each, 12@16c; do, inferior, 7@10c; fowls, 10½@11c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 9@12c; do, scalded, 10@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 15@16c; do, Western, mixed, 7@11c; Eastern geese, 15@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—A limited demand for potatoes, which continue in liberal supply. Sweets fairly active. Onions in good supply and quiet.

Cauliflowers, good to choice, per bbl	$1.00@$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	40@ 75
Cucumber pickles, choice, per 1,000	1.50@ 2.00
Cucumber pickles, poor to fair, per 1,000	25@ 1.25
Cabbages, per 100	2.50@ 3.00
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	5.00@ 7.50
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	4.00@ 6.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@ 40
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	50@ 75
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50@ 75
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.37
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	75@ 90
Onions,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Renewal of Active and General Buying in the Security Market.

SHARP ADVANCES IN PRICES

Improvement in the Demand, and Rates for Money and Decline in Foreign Exchange Precursors of a Return to Buoyancy.

MONDAY—P. M.

To-day the stock market returned to the course justified by business conditions. The change did not occur until after midday, but it came vigorously and took complete possession of the field. In less than two hours it piled up a volume of sales which made the day appear to be one of the busiest of the season, and put plus signs before the last quotations of nearly every property on the trading list.

Causes contributing to the recovery had been foreshadowed in this column. The market had been oversold last week. Further decline, added this morning, encouraged the enlargement of a short interest already abnormally great. Covering purchases alone would have brought on a rally. The advance in the rate for money was a factor in the improvement. It had been definitely foreseen, because of the lowered surplus reserve and the improved demand for crop and trade purposes. Foreign exchange declined ½ cent, a loss for the day as large as had been reached in the preceding fortnight. The new quotation was calculated to discourage outside operations in exchange, if not to prohibit them. It seemed plain that even at the figures made to-day there could be little further occasion for uneasiness over gold exports. Hope was raised, indeed, that money might be in such demand from this time forward as to tempt foreign loans here, thus depressing exchange rates quickly to the gold-importing point.

To-day's withdrawal of gold had occurred in advance of these favorable developments. It had been understood on Saturday that bills against the greater part of it were already sold. Thus the shippers got advantage of a better rate than could have been obtained to-day. Since the rate declined to-day sufficiently, in all probability, to restrain the aspirations of such shippers, no urgency appeared for deposits to replenish the Treasury supply. Questions of deposits cut no figure in to-day's calculations. With conditions tending as they are, the financial district would not be disturbed by further gold loss, because if substantial relief is close at hand, the Treasury balance sheet cannot longer harass the market, since it can represent at most only a temporary situation.

The turn in the market had immediate influence on financial feeling. Only professional traders can get comfort from crumbling prices, while buoyancy makes kin of everybody. Common conviction that the selling movement last week had been carried to excess induced buying this afternoon, which ran to an excess of optimism. Those who had been looking for several days, waiting for the natural course to reassert itself, pushed their orders forward until the limit of buying capacity, in moderate amounts, was almost reached. There seemed no doubt in the minds of those who again took control of the market that the reaction had been buried, and that the time for another would be long ahead.

Prices having been moved upward with exceptional vigor, closing at the top for the day, a strong opening will be expected in the morning. Some of the more prudent buyers, apprehensive of the immediate effect of violent fluctuations, added to the day's volume of business by taking good profits toward the close of business. This implied a hope of buying at some concession to-day, when the market may steady itself for another leap forward. Even the professional element is now bullish, however, for it is apparent that if the conditions now assertive shall work logically, nothing in sight can keep the market from the course warranted by growing business prosperity.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was more active. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in better demand, with the prospects favorable for an advance in rates. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was quiet, with but little or no demand, but a fair supply in the market. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $70,-596,644; balances, $4,270,951; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $288,506.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ @$4.89¾ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 7-16 and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$63,785,679
Imports for the same period	23,207,503
Net exports	$40,578,176
Net exports to date, 1894	65,459,787
Net exports to date, 1893	14,268,424
Net exports to date, 1892	52,063,317

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	213
American Exchange	116
Commerce	160
Corn Exchange	190
Fourteenth Street	285
Irving	170
Manhattan	135
Mechanics'	195
Metropolitan	185
New-York	2
New-York County	220
Ninth National	580
Seaboard National	120
Seventh National	166
Shoe & Leather	115
State of New-York	94
Third National	108
Tradesmen's	105
	96

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announces that it is prepared to arrange, at reasonable expense, for the engraving of bonds in the best possible manner, and for securing high legal opinion to be indorsed thereon. Bonds prepared in this manner would be likely to command a better interest rate, because the system suggested by the company would assure the counter signature of securities by a responsible trust company, a convenient place of registration in the chief financial city of the country, a certificate of legality by eminent counsel, and the advantages of a payment of interest in New-York.

—The North Shore Traction Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending Sept. 30, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books for both the dividends and the annual meeting of stockholders to be held Oct. 15 will close Sept. 20 and reopen Oct. 21.

—Fifth Avenue Bank of this city has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. payable Oct. 1.

—Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22¼	22¾	21½	22	21¾	22¼	1,335
American Cotton Oil pf	72	72	72	72	70	71½	50
American Express	114½	114½	114	114	113½	115	110
*American Sugar Refining	103½	106	103¼	105¾	105¾	105⅞	59,392
*American Sugar Refining pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	100	275
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	92	95	130
American Tobacco	95	96¼	94½	96¼	96	96½	9,516
A., T. & S. F. 2d in. pd	19¼	19⅞	18¾	19⅝	19½	19¾	28,045
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	30¾	31⅞	30⅜	31⅛	31¼	33	1,713
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	65	102
Canada Southern	54	54	53	53	53¾	54¼	1,535
Canadian Pacific	55⅝	56⅜	55¼	56⅛	56¼	....	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛	19¼	19½	2,875
Chicago Gas	61⅝	62⅞	61¼	62⅝	62⅜	62⅞	4,845
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52½	52½	52½	52½	52	54	100
Chicago & Northwestern	101½	102⅞	101½	102¾	102½	102⅝	6,075
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	85¾	85⅞	85¾	84⅞	84⅜	85	39,885
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43	44¼	43	44	43¾	44	3,527
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	95	96	95	95	92	95	20
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73⅜	74⅛	72⅜	74⅛	74⅛	74¼	58,105
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129	129	128	129	128½	129½	208
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	76½	77⅝	76¾	77⅝	77⅝	77¾	26,656
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6½	6	6⅝	1,100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36	38	36	37½	37¾	38¼	1,605
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½	4½	5
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23⅝	23¾	23¾	300
Consolidated Gas Co	142⅜	142⅞	141½	142	141	142½	431
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	129⅛	129¾	130	130⅝	1,020
Del., Lack. & Western	162	164	162	164	162	164	20
Denver & Rio Grande pf	52⅜	53⅜	52	53⅜	53¼	53⅝	1,750
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	18¼	18¼	16¾	17⅛	17⅜	18	31,650
Erie Tel. & Tel	60½	62⅝	60¼	62⅝	63	63½	300
Flint & Père Marquette	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16¾	15½	16	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf	45	45	45	45	....	....	100
General Electric	36½	37⅝	36¼	37⅜	37	37⅝	3,880
Iowa Central	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	100
Iowa Central pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	32	34	100
Laclede Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27½	200
Laclede Gas pf	86	86½	86	86½	86	87	300
Lake Erie & Western	23¾	24	23½	23¾	24	25	500
Lake Erie & Western pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	78½	110
Lake Shore	148	149	145	149	149½	150	535
*L. I. Traction, all as. pd	19¾	19⅝	19¼	19¼	20	20½	200
Louisville & Nashville	61⅞	62¾	61½	62¾	62⅜	62¾	4,127
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	9	500
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	27¾	28	600
Manhattan Beach	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6	7	300
Michigan Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	100	110	4,315
Minneapolis & St. Louis	23⅛	24	23	24	24	24½	600
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	86	86	86	86	84	86	25
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	58	58	58	58	58	60	130
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	67	69	150
Missouri Pacific	34	35	33⅞	34⅝	34⅜	35	19,355
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½	17½	18	320
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	36	36	34	36	35⅞	36	7,640
Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	....	....	48
*National Lead Co	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33¼	33½	1,108
*National Lead Co. pf	90	90½	90	90½	90½	91	500
New-Jersey Central	108½	108½	107	108½	108¼	108½	4,210
New-York Central	101¾	102	101⅝	102	101¾	102⅜	237
N. Y. & N. H. rights	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....	....	56
N. Y., L. E. & W	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	1,694
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	22	23	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅝	12⅝	12	12¼	12¼	12⅝	*1,500
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	33	33	31¾	33	33	33¼	3,158
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4	100
Norfolk & Western pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14	15	100
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	75
Northern Pacific	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	1,330
Northern Pacific pf	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅞	19	784
Ontario Mining	9¼	10¼	9½	10¼	9½	10½	64
Ontario & Western	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅜	17½	1,000
Pacific Mail	30¼	32⅛	30	31⅞	31¾	32	7,080
Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	7	205
Philadelphia & Reading	19	19¼	18½	19⅛	19	19¼	28,720
P., C., C. & St. L	18	18¾	18	18¾	18⅝	19¼	1,735
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56	56	56	56	56	57	300
Pullman Palace Car Co	173	173	173	173	172¾	173	610
Rio Grande Western pf	41	41	41	41	41	43½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	615
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17	17	15¼	16⅝	16⅛	16¾	4,700
St. Paul & Omaha	41	42	41	42	41⅞	42½	1,300
Southern Pacific	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	24	24½	450
Southern Railway	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	12⅞	13⅜	5,595
Southern Railway pf	37⅝	38	37	38	38⅛	38½	6,182
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40½	41⅞	38¾	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	20,510
Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅝	11	11⅝	11½	11¾	3,650
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾	145
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	9	9	9	9	9	....	100
Union Pacific	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	15	16¾	462
Union Pacific, D. & G.	6¼	6¼	6	6	6¾	7	671
*U. S. Cordage, all as. pd	7½	7½	6½	7	7	7¼	2,020
*U. S. Cordage pf., all as. pd	14⅞	14⅞	13½	14	14	14½	726
*U. S. Cordage grd., all as. pd	20	20	20	27¾	28¼	28	600
United States Rubber	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	38½	39	38¾	1,300
United States Rubber pf	93⅜	94	93½	93½	93½	94½	765
*United States Leather	15⅞	16	15½	16	16	16¼	162
*United States Leather pf	84¼	84⅜	83¼	84⅜	84⅜	84¾	1,700
Wabash	9	9⅛	9	9	9	9¼	700
Wabash pf	22½	22⅝	21	21⅞	21⅞	22	11,352
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	93⅛	92¼	93⅛	93⅛	93½	3,175
*Western Union Beef	9	9	9	9	8½	9⅜	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅜	15⅝	13⅞	15	14⅝	15	4,375
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	47¾	49½	250
Wisconsin Central	6	6	6	6	6	7	200
Total sales							456,412

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s
When Issued
25,000 ... 81
10,000 ... 80½
10,000 ... 80¼
70,000 ... 80
10,000 ... 80¼
20,000 ... 80⅜
202,000 ... 80½
10,000 ... 80⅝
20,000 ... 80⅜
55,000 ... 80⅜
10,000 ... 80¼
10,000 ... 80⅞
50,000 ... 81
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s
Trust Receipts
6,000 ... 80⅜
10,000 ... 80½
1,000 ... 80¼
9,000 ... 80⅜
3,000 ... 80¼
10,000 ... 80⅜
15,000 ... 80½
10,000 ... 80¼
55,000 ... 80½
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d
3-is, Class A
Trust Receipts
1st Install Paid
15,000 ... 103½
Chi & N W Ext 4s
20,000 ... 102
Chi, R I & P Ext 6s
1,000 ... 105¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Cons Gold 5s
1,000 ... 110⅞
Total sales

C, St P, M & O Cons
2,000 ... 128
Chi & W Ind G M
1,000 ... 117
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st
10,000 ... 109¾
Col & Ninth Ave 1st
5,000 ... 110⅞
Colorado Midland 4s
Trust Co Certs
10,000 ... 28
10,000 ... 28¼
10,000 ... 28⅜
1,000 ... 28
Dul & Iron R 1st
1,000 ... 101
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
10,000 ... 107⅞
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000 ... 93¼
5,000 ... 93⅜
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ... 111
Iowa Central 1st 5s
5,000 ... 94
1,000 ... 94½
Kan City & Pac 1st
2,000 ... 76
6,000 ... 75
Kan Pacific 1st Cons
2,000 ... 75
Trust Receipts
2,000 ... 75½
2,000 ... 75
8,000 ... 74½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
10,000 ... 97
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000 ... 103⅜
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
1,000 ... 111
L, N A & Chi Cons
1,000 ... 103¼
Met Elevated 2d
3,000 ... 108½
Mexican Int 1st 4s
11,000 ... 74¾
Mexican National 2d Inc 6s, A
10,000 ... 11⅛
Inc 6s, B
5,000 ... 8
Mil & St Paul Cons
10,000 ... 127½
Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s
1,000 ... 111⅞
Mo, Kan & East 1st
10,000 ... 94
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st
1,000 ... 80
1,000 ... 88¾
1,000 ... 88½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
5,000 ... 65
7,000 ... 64½
1,000 ... 64⅝
20,000 ... 64½
9,000 ... 64⅜
2,000 ... 64¾
18,000 ... 65⅜
5,000 ... 65
10,000 ... 66¼
5,000 ... 65½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
500 ... 85½
6,000 ... 64¾
4,000 ... 65
Mob & Ohio, New
7,000 ... 121
N Y Central 1st Coup
5,000 ... 123½
N Y, Lack & W 1st
1,000 ... 134
N Y, L Erie & West
New 2d Consol
10,000 ... 77
East Tenn, Va & Ga
D, M & Co Certs
Ner Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ... 94

N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 ... 106⅜
3,000 ... 106½
Stamped
10,000 ... 76
33,000 ... 77
10,000 ... 77½
N Y, Ont & Western
Refunding 4s
7,000 ... 94½
1,000 ... 94⅜
N Y, Sus & West 1st
Refunding 5s
1,000 ... 102¼
9,000 ... 102
Nor Pac 1st Coup
New 2d Consol
10,000 ... 117⅜
Nor Pac 1st Reg
20,000 ... 117½
5,000 ... 117⅝
Nor Pac 2d Coup
5,000 ... 102
Nor Pac 3d Coup
10,000 ... 72½
7,000 ... 72
Nor Pac Cons 5s
2,000 ... 40
Ohio Southern 1st
17,000 ... 91
Ohio South G M 4s
5,000 ... 35½
Omaha & St L 1st
Trust Co Certs
3,000 ... 43
Oregon & Cal 1st 5s
2,000 ... 89
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
5,000 ... 42⅜
6,000 ... 42½
Oregon Short Line 6s
6,000 ... 102
Trust Co Certs
40,000 ... 104⅜
10,000 ... 104½
2,000 ... 104⅞
6,000 ... 104¾
10,000 ... 104¾
25,000 ... 105
Ore S L & U N Con
4,000 ... 55½
Trust Co Certs
10,000 ... 56½
5,000 ... 58
Peoria & Eastern 1st
1,000 ... 84
Phil & Reading
1st Pref Inc
5,000 ... 35½
30,000 ... 36
5,000 ... 36½
2d Pref Inc
10,000 ... 22
10,000 ... 21⅝
10,000 ... 22
5,000 ... 22¼
5,000 ... 22
3d Pref Inc
32,000 ... 16
5,000 ... 16¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s
20,000 ... 83⅝
Trust Receipts
10,000 ... 76½
3,000 ... 76⅝
20,000 ... 76¾
7,000 ... 76⅞
10,000 ... 76
45,000 ... 76½
15,000 ... 76⅜
7,000 ... 76⅝
3,000 ... 76¼
10,000 ... 76½
10,000 ... 76⅜
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
3,000 ... 99
Rich & Danv Deb 5s
Stamped
1,000 ... 100⅛
Roch & Pitts Cons
1,000 ... 122
Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000 ... 84

Rio Grande West 1st
14,000 ... 76
5,000 ... 76½
3,000 ... 76¼
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s
3,000 ... 101½
St L & Iron Mt 5s
4,000 ... 85¼
10,000 ... 85
St Louis S W 1st
1,000 ... 80
St Louis S W 2d Inc
3,000 ... 37½
5,000 ... 37
5,000 ... 36⅞
47,000 ... 38½
7,000 ... 39¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
17,000 ... 95¾
27,000 ... 96
Tenn C, Iron & R 6s
Birmingham Div 1st
1,000 ... 96
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
50,000 ... 28
9,000 ... 27¾
20,000 ... 27⅝
15,000 ... 27½
5,000 ... 27⅝
3,000 ... 27⅞
2,000 ... 27⅞
4,000 ... 27¾
1,000 ... 28
20,000 ... 27⅝
4,000 ... 27½
26,000 ... 27⅞
17,000 ... 28
28,000 ... 28½
5,000 ... 28⅜
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000 ... 104
Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000 ... 107¾
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
13,000 ... 107¾
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
8,000 ... 39¾
5,000 ... 41
1,000 ... 40½
9,000 ... 40¼
5,000 ... 40¾
2,000 ... 41
1,000 ... 41¼
4,000 ... 41½
3,000 ... 41⅝
Virginia Midland G M
3,000 ... 102
Wabash R R 1st
1,000 ... 108¼
4,000 ... 108
15,000 ... 108¼
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000 ... 77
2,000 ... 76¾
10,000 ... 77
2,000 ... 77¼
4,000 ... 77½
6,000 ... 77¼
10,000 ... 77⅛
Wabash Deb, Ser B
30,000 ... 31½
40,000 ... 31¾
9,000 ... 31½
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000s3 ... 107
Registered
3,000s4 ... 107
500 ... 106¾
W N Y & Penn Inc
5,000 ... 19
Wiscon Cent Co 1st
Trust Co Certs
1,000 ... 58
1,000 ... 58¼
15,000 ... 57½
1,000 ... 58
15,000 ... 59
5,000 ... 59¼

Total sales ... $2,771,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	....
Alton T. H.	65	67½
American Coal	92	100
American District Telegraph	35	40
At. & Pacific	1¼	1⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
*Bay State Gas	19¼	20½
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	....
Boston A. L. pf	103	....
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buff., R. & P.	15	21
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	82	....
Cedar F. & M.	....	10
Central Pacific	18½	19½
Chicago & Alton	169	....
Chicago & Alton pf	172	....
C. & E. Ill. pf	102	105
C. & N. W. pf	143¾	146
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	....
Col. Fuel & I. pf	....	100
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	170
Consolidated Coal	83½	84½
Den. & R. G.	15⅞	17⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	8¾	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	53	....
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	15½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	99·
Ev. & T. H.	38	39
Ev. & T. H. pf	97	....
Gt. Nor. pf.	124	130
G. B. & W. i. r.	....	1¼
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	....	9¼
Homestake	27	....
H. & Texas	3¼	3½
Illinois Steel Co.	73	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18½	21
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9½
Keok. & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	....
Long Island	85	87
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Tol. & O. C.	41	48
Tol. & O. C. pf.	79	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	....
U. S. Express	46	51
Utica & B. River	150	....
Wells-F. Express	109	114

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	103¼	106	103¼	105⅝	25,950
Am. Tobacco.	95⅞	95⅞	95¾	95¾	80
Am. Cot. Oil	22	22	22	22	10
A., T. & S. F.	19¼	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	8,240
Ark. City Imp.	27	27⅜	27	27⅛	100
Chi. Gas	61⅝	62⅝	61⅜	62⅜	760
C., R. I. & P.	76	77¼	75⅞	77⅛	4,460
C., B. & Q.	83¼	85⅞	83¼	84⅞	9,790
C., M. & St. P.	73¼	74⅛	72⅝	74⅜	21,350
Cent. of N. J.	107⅜	107⅜	107½	107½	110
Chi. & N. W.	101⅜	102¼	101⅝	102¼	40
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	17	18	2,270
Gen. Elec.	36¼	37¼	36¼	37⅛	290
Louis. & N.	61½	62½	61½	62½	220
Manhattan	108½	108½	108½	108½	20
Mo. Pac.	34½	35	34⅜	34⅝	1,150
Nat. Lead	33	33	32⅝	32½	130
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	20
N. Y., S. & W.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	600
Nor. Pac. pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	50
Pac. Mail	30⅞	32	29⅞	31⅞	140
Phil. & Rdg.	19	19¼	18½	19	6,510
So. Ry.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅜	70
Southern pf.	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	70
St. L. & W. pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	100
Tenn. C. & I.	40	41⅜	39¾	41⅝	410
U. S. Cordage	7	7	6¾	6¾	170
U. S. Cord. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	150
U. S. Rubber.	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38¾	100
Wabash pf.	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅞	110
W. & L. E.	14½	15	14½	15	50
West. Union.	93⅛	93⅛	92¼	93	150
Total sales					83,670

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	$10,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	8,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s, when is.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	14,000
Total sales					

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	100
K. & Pem.	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Total sales					

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	57⅜	58⅜	57	58⅜	970,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	93	97
*American Bank Note	40	44
American Exchange Nat. Bank	160	....
American Grocery 1st pf	54	64
American Surety Company	....	225
American Typefounders'	4	5
American Typefounders' pf	30½	....
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182½	189½
Bank of America	213	216
Barney & Smith Car	25	27
Barney & Smith pf stock	82½	87
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100½	103
Beckton Construction pf	73	80
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	126	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	199
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	20	22
Brooklyn Traction	....	15½
Brooklyn Traction pf	62	65
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	105	107
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107¾	109
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	85	87
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel	121¾	123¾
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central R. R. of Ga. deb	21½	25½
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 1s	126	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1022
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2	2¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	51¾
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	17	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	92	96
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	80	84
Detroit Gas stock	28	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	169
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	....
Ensley Land Company	1¾	2
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75½	82½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	197
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	127	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	310	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FRED'K H. SMITH,
8 Broad St., New-York.
COMMISSION, 1-16.
Member Consolidated Exchange.
Market letter daily.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

$150,000
Rapid Transit Ferry Co.,
Running Between New-York City and Staten Island,
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest Payable May and November.
$50,000 Payable January, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

CAPITAL STOCK,			$1,000,000
BONDED DEBT,			650,000
ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES,			32,500
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Net earnings...	$102,088.28	$91,247.51	$128,072.20

Price to net 4 3-4 per cent.
Special Circular on Application.

C. H. White & Co.,
BANKERS,
72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MARKET LETTERS
were originally sent out by brokers to keep clients posted who could not watch the fluctuations. For some time, however, letters have been sent out merely as an advertisement, and, by always looking at the rosy side of things, to induce buying.

If you want the opinion of one who MAKES a CAREFUL STUDY of the MARKET, who keeps up to date in news, who knows that a predominance of buyers or sellers rules prices, and who will tell you to sell as well as to buy, SEND FOR OUR LETTER.

OUR CIRCULAR suggesting how to avoid losses is also well worth reading.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
81 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY NEAR 33D ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.
Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will
BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,
with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

WANTED,
8th Ave. R. R. Stock.
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,280 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE SYSTEM.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; Preferred Stock; Common Stock; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

New-York, August 29, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries under said plan, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with either of said Depositaries.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, **THEY MUST DEPOSIT THEIR STOCK AND PAY THE FIRST INSTALLMENT** of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, **ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.**

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same, or to pay such first installment by September 20, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company already under our control, pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, unless withdrawn as hereinafter provided, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, but in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor of Estate of A. C. Hallam, M. D.

10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
30 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
151 shs. Amphion Academy, B'klyn, (Hypd.)
By order of Executor.
$2,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
For account of whom it may concern.
90 shs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Bank of America.
120 shs. Sterling Incandescent Gas Light Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$1,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. 6 p. c. Purchase Money Note 1900.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Constd. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1915.
30 shs. United States Casualty Co.
$10,000 Seattle Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., (Trust Co. Certfs.,) Assessments Paid.
4 shs. Trow Direc. Print. & B'k'g Co., Prefd.
$1,000 Cohoes Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$2,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 6 p. c. Prior Lien Bd., Novr., 1893, Coups. on.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$8,000 Maritime Coal Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1904, (16 $500 10-year refunding Bonds.) (Hypothecated.)
$3,000 South Amboy Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1924, (6 $500 Bonds,) (Hypothecated.)
49 shares Central Paint, Oil & Varnish Co., $100 each. (Hypothecated.)
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association, $450, (dues paid to April 1, 1896.)
$25,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co. 4 per cent. Income Bonds. (Hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 23nd, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 640 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M. CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 18th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
26 Court St., Brooklyn,
September 9, 1895.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., September 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1, 1895. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Dividends.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895.
The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent., payable on the capital stock of this company to the stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to close on Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

ROBBED BY JERSEY HIGHWAYMEN

One of the Thieves Was Run Over by the Wagon of Their Victim, and His Legs Probably Broken.

FLEMINGTON, Sept. 16.—While driving over a lonely road near Hamden, Hunterdon County, last night, Ross Nevius, son of a wealthy merchant of this place, was stopped and robbed of a large sum of money by two highwaymen. The men were secreted in a wood on the edge of the road, and as Nevius was driving very slowly, they had no difficulty in grabbing the horse's bridle when they jumped into the road.

One man held the horse, while the other, who was armed with a heavy club, jumped into the wagon and demanded money, at the same time swinging the club threateningly. Nevius handed over his purse and was about to give up his watch, in compliance with a demand, when he noticed that the horse's head was free. He cut the animal with his whip, and it dashed off, the wheels passing over the body of one of the highwaymen. As Nevius drove away he heard one of the men exclaim: "My God, Abram, my legs are broken!"

Search was made for the men, but they have not been found.

MARRIED HIS YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER

The Groom Is Seventy-four, and the Bride Twenty-two Years Old.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16.—The marriage was announced here this evening of ex-Freeholder Justus Morris, aged seventy-four, to his housekeeper, Miss Annie Hergert, aged twenty-two. Justus Morris is a prominent Republican and a large real estate owner in Elizabeth. He is estimated to be worth $150,000. He has a fine dairy and stock farm in Linden Township, where he lives.

Mr. Morris was a widower, and last August was made the defendant in an action for breach of promise, the plaintiff being Miss Fannie E. Howard, aged twenty-five, of Liberty Street, this city, who sued the aged ex-official for $20,000 damages. The engagement of Miss Howard and Mr. Morris was publicly announced in the Fall of 1893, and the wedding was to take place on Christmas Day that year. All arrangements had been made for a big celebration, and hundreds of invitations had been sent out. Christmas Eve Mr. Morris was suddenly stricken with acute pneumonia, and the ceremony had to be indefinitely postponed, to the great disappointment of the expectant bride and disgust of the guests. Even the minister had been engaged, and the wedding ring bought by the groom.

Mr. Morris was seriously ill for several weeks, and Miss Howard was constant in her attendance on him. When he recovered he seemed to have experienced a change of heart, and had no desire to get married. Finally he informed his fiancée that the match was off. This angered the young woman and her relatives, and Lawyer Kalisch of Newark was instructed to bring suit for damages in the New-Jersey Supreme Court. Nothing has been heard of this matter since Sheriff Kyte served the papers on the defendant, and it is said that the ex-Freeholder got out of his scrape and settled the case by paying $2,000 to the woman he jilted.

RIOTING AT A FIREWORKS SHOW

A Sunday-Night Performance Broken Up in St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 16.—Wild scenes of rioting occurred last night, when the Ministers' Alliance and the police force of this city broke up a performance of Pain's "China and Japan." About 4,000 persons paid to see the show, and when the preachers and policemen made their appearance they were hooted, cursed, and threatened by the crowd.

Mayor Shepherd appealed to the Commissioners to relent, and let the performance go on, but to no purpose. The management announced that checks would be given, good for to-night's performance, but hundreds of laboring people, who could not attend to-night, made a rush on the box office and demanded the return of their money. When a refusal came the police had to use their clubs in beating back the mob. There were several broken heads. The women and children suffered most in the jam. Several were trampled upon and badly hurt.

One of the gates was forced open and hundreds rushed out to escape personal injury, not waiting for another admission ticket. Manager Burkholder was arrested on a charge of violating a State law.

CONVENTION OF GERMAN CATHOLICS

It Begins in Albany with a Solemn High Mass.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The delegates in this city in attendance on the fortieth convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein attended solemn high mass this morning in the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians. Afterward the business session of the convention began in Union Hall with the annual address of President Adolpf Weber of Racine, Wis.

He reported that twenty-four new societies had been admitted during the year, making a total of 569 now represented in their organization. He recommended that State societies be formed and that they hold annual conventions, and also that labor bureaus be formed in connection with all local societies. There are only two such bureaus now.

The usual committees were appointed, the most important being the Committee on Constitution which is made up of Jacob Miller of Allentown, Theodore Fehlig of St. Louis, Jacob Ochs, F. Seif, and Henry Mathis of New-York; O. Wachath of Logansport, John Lubig of Newport, and Gustav Simon of this city. Delegates are in attendance upon the convention from seventeen States.

WANTED TO SEE HER FATHER

Convict Arnold Will Probably Be Taken to Visit His Sick Daughter.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Miss Millicent Arnold, favorite daughter of John Jacob Arnold, the dishonest cashier of Lockport, now serving a term in Auburn Prison, lies critically ill at her home in Lockport. Her illness was greatly aggravated by an intense yearning to see her father, and several influential citizens set to work to see if he could be legally brought to her bedside. Gov. Morton was telegraphed, and replied that he did not have authority to order the prisoner's removal, but he thought the Prison Warden might sanction the trip without incurring trouble.

The Warden was next telegraphed, but he was out of town, and his subordinates did not care to take the responsibility of moving Arnold without legal papers. Then, as a last resort, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Miller of Lockport, commanding the Warden to produce Arnold in court at Lockport to testify in the Helmer case.

Arnold was accordingly taken to Lockport on Sunday, in the custody of Keeper Patterson, and will probably be permitted to visit the bedside of his daughter under guard.

A Half Century of Incorporation.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 16.—Lawrence, decked in National colors and bright bunting as she has never been before, and with thousands of strangers in town, to-day began the two days' celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of incorporation as a city. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells at sunrise. Gov. Greenhalge arrived shortly after 9 o'clock, and was greeted with a salute of seventeen guns. After a brief reception at the Franklin House, his Excellency was escorted to the opera house, where the literary exercises began at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William E. Wolcott, chaplain of the day, after which Mayor Rutter, president of the day, delivered an address of welcome. In conclusion he introduced Gov. Greenhalge, who made an address. The orator of the day was James W. Eaton.

Indicted for Arson.

PLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—A. Klinesmith, a leading hardware merchant of Clinton, has just been indicted by the Hunterdon County Grand Jury, charged with setting his store on fire on Aug. 8. The building was also occupied by the First National Bank and other business offices. The principal damage was done by water. The building had been saturated with kerosene oil.

WHITE WARSHIPS IN PORT

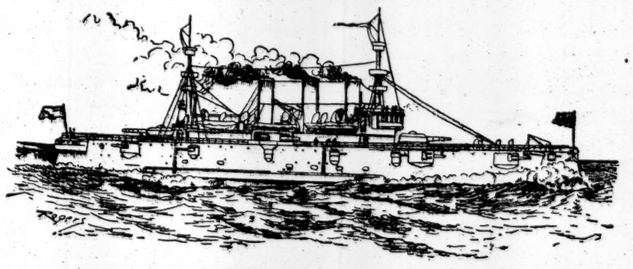
Five Vessels of Admiral Bunce's Squadron Anchored Off Tompkinsville.

CRUISER NEW-YORK THE FLAGSHIP

After Taking Coal and Provisions There Will Be a Series of Exercises Along the Coast as Far as Hampton Roads.

Four vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, known as the squadron of evolution, or the white squadron, yesterday joined a fifth at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. The five white-hulled, trim-looking men-of-war made a fine appearance as they swung to their anchors off the Staten Island shores. The arriving vessels are the armored cruiser New-York, flagship; the commerce destroyer Minneapolis, and the cruisers Raleigh and Montgomery. The Columbia was awaiting their appearance off Tompkinsville.

The squadron is under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, whose pennant is carried by the New-York. That vessel led her consorts in and designated by signal the anchorage of each ship. The Montgomery went to a berth at the upstream end of the line. Next to her was the Columbia, which had left the New-York Navy Yard Saturday and anchored that



The New-York,
Flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

evening to await further orders from the Commander in Chief of the station.

The New-York chose a berth astern of the noted commerce destroyer. Then the Minneapolis and Raleigh dropped into place astern of the flagship, the Raleigh at one end of the line, the Montgomery at the other.

To a reporter for The New-York Times it was explained that the squadron is here for a fresh supply of coal and provisions. The taking of the needed supplies on board may occupy three or four days, or perhaps a full week. It was expected that the battleship Texas, recently commissioned at Norfolk, would join the squadron before its departure from this port. The Maine, which is soon to be commissioned at the New-York Navy Yard, will make a further addition to the fleet.

When the squadron sailed from Newport Aug. 17, it comprised, in addition to the vessels enumerated, the cruiser Cincinnati. That vessel, however, was detached by telegraphic orders from the Navy Department and sent post-haste to Key West, where she has since been on duty.

It was announced at the time the squadron assembled that the manoeuvres of the vessels comprising it would be divided into three parts. The first contemplated a series of drills up the coast, the second a system of exercises conducted along the coast, between this port and Hampton Roads, the concluding drills to take place in the vicinity of the Virginia capes.

The arrival of the squadron here marks the termination of the first series of drills. There has also been considerable talk of the fleet going through an extensive series of manoeuvres, designed to show the methods which would be adopted should the defense of the port be made necessary. The officers of the New-York said yesterday they had heard nothing officially about the matter.

Acting Rear Admiral Bunce was too much occupied during the day to see reporters. Capt. Robley D. Evans of the New-York said he could not talk for the flag officer.

"For my own ship," he said, "I can say that the drills have been admirable in every way. Newspaper criticisms of the programme, as carried out, have been most unjust. The improvement, as a result of our work, has been marked in the vessels of the squadron, not so much in my ship, which has been all through it before, but in all of the others. We have been at it constantly. Of course we have had to go into port to have washing done, and to get fresh provisions, but only at such times have we been in port.

"At Newport there were constant boat drills, landing parties, and torpedo drill. The latter was of great advantage, because practiced under the eyes of the experts of the navy. We had little time for attending to the talked of social functions, even when they were especially designed in our honor. I was ashore twice in Boston, and once at Bar Harbor. When at sea we had not less than six hours' drill a day. We left Fisher's Island at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. We came along leisurely."

There were no speed trials on the part of the flier Minneapolis or the other vessels during the cruise. The officers said that the exercises had included squadron drill at sea, the landing of forces, infantry drill, and small-arm practice. The manoeuvres as planned had up to this time been carried out in its entirety, except so far as it was affected by the number of ships, which was less than had been counted upon.

"This is only the beginning," the informant of The New-York Times said. "We are here for coal. We expect to have with us now the Columbia, the Texas, and the Maine."

During the visit to Boston afternoon drills had to be dispensed with on account of the number of visitors. There were 8,750 one day, and over 30,000 during the six days spent there. A large number came aboard at Portland also. This was the first visit of a squadron at these places since the time of the old white squadron, under Admiral Walker. At both Newport and Fisher's Island there were landing parties.

At Fisher's Island the blue jackets and marines were sent ashore in the cutters and launches, armed and equipped as infantry. There was a brigade drill in the afternoon. The following day the manoeuvre of landing an attacking force in the face of an imaginary enemy was gone through with. It was executed in good order, the result showing the value of the drills and instruction which the men had received on their respective vessels. The drill was followed by a review of the brigade by the Commander in Chief.

The brigade was exercised at target practice Saturday. The men forming it were lined up on shore and practiced at targets erected near the shore. There was volley firing by companies and then by battalions. At the conclusion of the drill on shore, the squadron got under way, took the outside passage, and arrived at the anchorage off Staten Island without incident.

This is the itinerary of the cruise:

Left New-York Aug. 7, arrived Newport Aug. 8, left Aug. 15, arrived Bar Harbor Aug. 17, left Aug. 23, arrived Portland Aug. 26, left Aug. 29, arrived Boston Aug. 30, left Sept. 5, arrived Fisher's Island Sept. 6, left Sept. 15.

The Raleigh joined the squadron at Newport, taking the place of the Cincinnati, ordered to patrol duty at Key West.

The Admiral's personal staff consists of Commander John Schouler, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Secretary, and Ensign Powelson. The general staff consists of Fleet Paymaster George W. Beaman, Fleet Engineer Cipriano Andrade, Fleet Surgeon M. C. Drennon, and Capt. B. R. Russell, of the United States Marine Corps.

The commanding officers are: New York, Capt. R. D. Evans; Raleigh, Capt. Merrill Miller; Minneapolis, Capt. George H. Wadleigh; Montgomery, Capt. C. H. Davis; Columbia, Capt. J. H. Sands, who succeeded Capt. G. W. Sumner, recently detached by sentence of court-martial.

Brewmasters in Convention.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Prominent brewers and brewmasters from all sections of the United States met here to-day for a three days' session of the Society of Brewmasters. More than 150 delegates had arrived this morning and as many more passive members were on hand when to-day's session began in the Germania Maennerchor Hall. Little or no business was transacted to-day. To-night there was a "commers" for the entertainment of the delegates. The business sessions will begin to-morrow with an address by President Leo Michel of Brooklyn. In the afternoon the delegation will be taken down the bay to Annapolis. A banquet will be the concluding event on Wednesday night.

CONFER WITH STRAUS EMPLOYES

Chemist Martin and Others Consider the Question of Alleged Adulterated Milk—Complaint Against Dealer Wright.

A conference in regard to the alleged adulteration of the milk sold at one of Nathan Straus's sterilized milk depots was held yesterday morning in the office of Henry Steinert, the counsel for the Board of Health.

Mr. Kincaid, Miss Lefkowitz, who sells the milk, Mr. P. E. Sanford, from whom the milk was bought, Chemist Martin, and Secretary Clark of the board were present.

Gen. Clark said that there was nothing to be made public, and that no arrests would be made yesterday.

Mr. Sanford said that the milk at the Pike Street stand was the same as that sold at the other stands, and that if any adulteration was found it was due to dishonest employes.

Thomas E. Wright, sixty years old, of 70 West Eleventh Street, who is in business as a milk dealer at 436 West Twenty-fifth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of selling adulterated milk. Agent William D. Meeteer of the State Agricultural Department, was the complainant.

Meeteer testified that on July 27, 1895, in company with Archibald D. Clark of 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, he had stopped one of Wright's wagons at Chambers and West Streets, and, after complying with all the formalities prescribed by law, had taken a bottleful of milk from one of the cans and had given it to Joseph F. Geisler, a chemist, of 6 Harrison Street, to have it analyzed. Upon Geisler's report he had ordered the arrest.

Geisler testified that the milk was watered 16.03 per cent., and contained 10.34 per cent. solids, of which 3.16 per cent. was fats. The milk also contained boracic acid, which had been added to keep it from souring.

Wright told Magistrate Cornell that he receives 6,000 quarts of milk a day from regular sources of supply, and he knew that all is pure, good milk. The milk had never been questioned before. On July 27 he had found his regular supply was unequal to the demand, and had instructed his driver to buy five cans at the West Shore Depot and return to the office before selling any. The driver was obeying his instructions, and it was some of this milk that was seized. He had sold none of it. Magistrate Cornell held Wright in $100 for Special Sessions.

OPPOSED TO HIS COLLEAGUES

Justice Magie Says the Voorhees Elective Judiciary Law Is Constitutional.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Justice Magie of the Supreme Court filed his opinion in the case to-day testing the constitutionality of the Voorhees elective judiciary law. He dissents radically from the opinion of Justices Van Syckel and Lippincott, who, in their decision a few days ago, pronounced the act unconstitutional. Justice Magie holds that the act is constitutional, and that the mandamus prayed for should be denied. He says:

After repeated and most careful consideration I have found myself unable to agree with my associates in the conclusions they have arrived at in these cases. I have not found any clear and undoubted discrepancy between the act complained of and the Constitution. On the contrary, I think that, giving to the pertinent clauses of the Constitution a reasonable construction, as was almost contemporaneously given and acquiesced in and practiced under for over forty years, and approved by a solemn adjudication of this court, the people thereby conferred upon the Legislature the power to pass the act in question. The courts affected by this legislation are the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the inferior Court of Common Pleas. * * * The Constitution says:

"The judicial power shall be vested in a Court of Errors and Appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore: A court for the trial of impeachment, a Court of Chancery, a prerogative court, a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may hereafter ordained and established by law, which inferior courts the Legislature may alter or abolish as the public good shall require."

It is conceded that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace were at the adoption of the Constitution of 1884 inferior courts then existing, and that by the clause above quoted, complete power was given to the Legislature to alter or abolish them when, in its judgment, the public good required. Nor is there any serious contention that the Court of Common Pleas was not also an inferior court, then existing at the adoption of the Constitution. It is true it was a court of great antiquity, but it was always a court of limited jurisdiction and powers.

It is contended that the Court of Common Pleas is by this act continued with its previous jurisdiction to be exercised under a new name by Judges appointed in a different manner from that required by the Constitution. This is said to be evasive of the Constitution in that regard. But this argument omits to recognize that the grant of power to the Legislature is not only to abolish but to alter. If this legislation does abolish the Common Pleas and create a court of wider jurisdiction, then, in my judgment, it can be supported under the legislative power to abolish that court. But if it continues its jurisdiction to be exercised by another Judge, appointed in a different mode, it is not evasive legislation, but a proper exercise of the legislative power to alter the court.

Justice Magie's view of the question is shared by many eminent lawyers, but the opinion of the majority of the Court stands as the law of the State until reversed by a higher tribunal.

LABOR DAY CRASH ON SEA BEACH ROAD

The Kings County Grand Jury Charged to Investigate.

The Kings County Court of Sessions was reopened yesterday by Judge Henry A. Moore.

In charging the Grand Jury, of which Albert B. Schofield is foreman, he said of the accident on the Sea Beach Railroad on Labor Day:

"There was an accident on one of our railroads a short time ago, which, it seems to me, should be investigated by your body. The responsibility should be placed somewhere, and the Grand Jury should determine where it belongs. A number of persons were severely injured, and whether it was the result of carelessness or not should be ascertained."

Seized 23 Smuggled Violins.

Twenty-three violins were seized last Friday by Custom House Inspectors, under instructions from Deputy Surveyor Dowling. They were the property of Sigmund Deutsch, a second-cabin passenger on the Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg. They were packed between feather beds in a packing case. The violins had not been declared and were therefore seized.

Deutsch was arrested on a charge of smuggling and was held by United States Commissioner Romaine in $500 bail for trial. It has not been determined whether the instruments are of any special value. They were consigned by Theodore Gutterman of Vienna and were invoiced to Deutsch. According to the invoice, the price of the violins is 344 florins, which is probably a fair valuation for them. Some of the violins looked new, although marked 1673.

The violins will be appraised at the Barge Office to-day.

Timber Depredations on State Lands.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Patrick Moynehan of Glens Falls was examined this afternoon by the Assembly Special Committee, investigating depredations on timber on State lands in the Adirondacks. The examination will be continued to-morrow. The committee, consisting of Assemblymen Wild, Niles, Wagstaff, Eldridge, and Ten Eyck arrived here to-day from the Adirondacks, where, between Aug. 2 and Sept. 1, they examined sixty-four witnesses, whose testimony covers about 1,600 pages.

Advance in Steerage Rates.

The Continental steamship lines announced yesterday an advance on outward-bound steerage rates. The Red Star Line's rates to Antwerp will be $25; the Lloyd's Bremen express service to Bremen, $25, an advance of $3; the Roland Line, to Bremen, $27; the Hamburg-American Packet express service, $30; the regular service, $30; the Union Line, to Hamburg, $27. The old Baltic Line has been re-established, in place of the Scandia Line, and will run to Russia.

GRANT'S LAST CAMPAIGN

Plans Adopted to Subjugate the Southern States.

COL. GRANT MAKES AN EXPLANATION

Light Thrown upon Gen. Grant's Methods—Reasons for His Determination to "Fight It Out on This Line If It Takes All Summer."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Col. Frederick D. Grant of New-York was the principal speaker at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee this evening. He devoted himself almost entirely to explaining his father's last military campaign. In the course of his address he said:

I propose to-night to give a sketch of Gen. Grant's own plan of campaign, and to describe the order in which he would have narrated the story in the second volume of his "Memoirs" had he been able to use his voice in dictating during the last month of his life, or had his life been spared a few weeks longer. I know well his intentions in this regard, as I was with him constantly during his last illness, when he wrote his book.

In thus outlining the story of the campaign of the years 1864-5, I will endeavor to exhibit the movements of the armies as they appeared from the Commander's headquarters, whence orders were issued that should move them all as parts of one grand military scheme.

Upon being appointed Lieutenant General, and having assumed command of all the armies in the field, Gen. Grant had an interview with President Lincoln, during which interview Mr. Lincoln stated that procrastination on the part of commanders, and the pressure from the people of the North and from Congress, had forced him into issuing his series of military orders, some of which he knew were wrong, and all of which may have been wrong; that all he (the President) wanted, or had ever wanted, was some one who would take the responsibility of action, and would call upon him, as the Executive of the Government, for such supplies as were needed, the President pledging himself to use the full powers of the Government in rendering all assistance possible.

Gen. Grant assured the President that he would do the best he could with the means at hand, and would, as far as possible, avoid annoying the Administration with unnecessary demands. His first work was to inaugurate a plan of campaign for all the armies. Upon examination of his writings during the war it will be seen that at an early period he had been impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season or weather, were necessary for a speedy termination of the war; that the superior strength and resources of the North were more than neutralized by the great advantage the Confederates had in their interior lines, through a friendly country, which required little or no force to guard, while the Union troops were operating in a hostile country, and their lines of supplies had to be guarded by a force larger than that operating in the field. During the first three years of the war the various armies had acted independently—a condition which enabled the enemy to reinforce each point of attack by drawing troops from points of inactivity.

Having this in view, Gen. Grant planned to move all the armies at once. He looked upon the Army of the James as the left wing, the Army of the Potomac as the centre, and the troops operating under Gen. Sherman, of which the Army of the Tennessee was a most important part, as the right wing; all other troops being considered as co-operative columns. He believed that by moving the whole line at the same time the greatest number of troops practicable would be brought against the armed forces of the enemy, and would prevent them from using the same force to resist the efforts of the Union Army first at one point and then at another, and that, by continuously hammering against their armies he could destroy both them and their sources of supply.

To carry out this idea, orders were given to the various commanders—on the 2d of April to Butler, on the 4th to Sherman, and on the 9th to Meade. In all these orders the same general ideas were expressed. To Butler he wrote: "You will collect all the force from your command that can be spared from garrison duty to operate on the south side of the James River, Richmond being your objective point."

To Sherman he wrote: "It is my design, if the enemy keep quiet and allow me to take the initiative in the Spring campaign, to work all the parts of the army together, and somewhat toward a common centre. * * * You I propose to move against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as you can, inflicting all the damage you can against their war resources."

To Meade he wrote: "Lee's army will be your objective point. Wherever Lee goes, there you

PROVOKED HIM TO DRINK

Homer Bostwick Blames His Wife for His Intoxication.

HIS ANSWER TO HER DIVORCE SUIT

He Says She and Her Sister Are Responsible for His Family Troubles—Reply to Charges of Non-Support.

The fine question whether or not a husband is justified in getting drunk when his wife makes things unpleasant for him and her sister insists on staying at his house as a permanent guest, against his will, was submitted yesterday to Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

The husband in question is Homer Bostwick, a well-known real-estate dealer, of 238 Columbus Avenue, and Captain of Company I of the Twenty-second Regiment. Mr. Bostwick is a son of the late Dr. Homer Bostwick, who had a large practice among fashionable people.

Mr. Bostwick has at present a world of trouble on his hands because of a suit for separation brought by his wife, Mary A. Bostwick, who charges him with cruel conduct and abandonment. It was in this connection that he was led, through his lawyer, W. R. Bronk, to admit that he got drunk, and to plead the conduct of his wife and her sister as an excuse.

Mrs. Bostwick's suit came up yesterday before Judge Beekman on a motion for alimony and counsel fees, and also on a motion to strike out a certain paragraph in Mr. Bostwick's answer to his wife's suit, in which he alleges that Mrs. Bostwick's personal habits were such that he could not continue to live with her.

J. R. Soley, counsel for the plaintiff, argued warmly in favor of having this paragraph stricken out, saying that it was wholly irrelevant to the issue, and was put in solely to annoy the plaintiff and put her to shame.

Mr. Bronk replied that the husband was just as much justified in complaining of his wife's personal habits as she was to charge, as one of the cruel acts of her husband, that he came home on one occasion grossly intoxicated. Then, incidentally, came the question of justification. Mr. Bronk said:

We will admit that the defendant was intoxicated on the date set up in the affidavit. Yes, Sir. Bostwick was drunk. He was beastly drunk, so drunk that he could not walk, and he was assisted home and went to bed. He had provocation to get drunk. Between the wife and the sister-in-law there was enough to drive any man to drink, but it is the only time in his married life of nine years that he was drunk.

Then Mr. Bronk told the story of the sister-in-law, saying she was mainly responsible for the trouble between husband and wife. He said:

Instead of mother-in-law, as in most cases, we have here an aggravated case of sister-in-law.

When Mrs. Bostwick returned from a visit to her former home in California in 1893 she brought back with her on a "visit" her sister, Jennie A. McConnell. Mr. Bostwick had consented that this sister should be brought on a "visit," but he did not think that he was to be saddled with her for the rest of his life. As a matter of fact, she staid on until the time that the husband left the house, last September, and is there still, or was until lately.

She egged the wife on to oppose the wishes of her husband, and on several occasions while they were at dinner, and the sister was partaking of the bounty of the defendant, the sister said to the wife: "Mamie, why don't you put him out of the house if he does not behave himself? It is your house, and he is only here because you allow it."

Mrs. Bostwick's lawyer, when he got a chance, protested against all these statements, which, he said, had nothing to do with the matter. He submitted an affidavit from Mrs. Bostwick, stating that since her husband left her, a year ago, he had not contributed to her support, except in a few trivial things.

Mr. Soley also furnished affidavits from tradespeople, in which they stated that the defendant came to them and said that he would not further be responsible for his wife's debts. He further declared that the defendant received a legacy from the estate of his father, and that he has further an interest in a contingent legacy, which will come to him on the death of his step-mother; that he is able to make a good living, and should support the defendant and their daughter, who is eight years old.

Mr. Bronk had considerable to say in opposition to all these declarations, among other things:

"As to the property that Mr. Bostwick received under the will of his father, his share was $20,000, and he has a stepmother in a hale and hearty woman his interest in the contingent estate is about nil. We will show that he gave over half of this amount to his wife. He bought the house at 157 West Eighty-eighth Street, where they are living, paying in cash $6,750. It is true that he deeded the house to his wife because there were judgments against him, but these have been paid off, and when he asked for the house she refused to surrender it. He paid for the improvements on the house and bought furniture worth $3,000, which is still in the plaintiff's possession. He gave her diamonds worth $1,000, and he carried for her benefit a life insurance policy for $21,000. All this to show how cruel he was to her.

Mrs. Bostwick alleges that her husband has not supported her or the child, except for trivial things, since last September. Here are bills showing purchases for clothes for the child since that time amounting to over $100, and a dentist's bill for $15. One item is $8.98 for a hat for the child eight years old, and here is a check which he sent to the daughter on the plea of the mother that she needed a pair of shoes, which is indorsed by the grocer. Here are bills from the same tradesmen to whom she says the defendant told them not to furnish any more goods to the wife on credit, which show that in February he paid two butcher's bills of $58.56 and $45.12; another bill, as late as last July, for provisions for $72.94, and a baker's bill for nearly the same amount.

We found out by the merest accident that on Thursday last Mrs. Bostwick sold at an auction room thirty-six lots of the furniture that Mr. Bostwick had paid for, and received several hundred dollars; that she has let the house in West Thirty-eighth Street, for which a cheap rental would be $1,200. She states that her income from this source is only $300. If that is so, let her give us the property and we will make provision for her.

This woman has ruined her husband's business, has vilified him everywhere, and he is now living in a cheap boarding house, and I have loaned him the money to pay his board.

Judge Beekman reserved decision on both motions.

CONTESTING THEIR MOTHER'S WILL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Strong's Children Object to a Bequest to a Favored Son.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Strong made a will leaving practically her entire fortune of $50,000 to one of her sons, John Montgomery Strong, and cutting off her other four children with bequests of $1,000 each.

The children to whom the small bequests were left combined to contest the will, and they began proceedings yesterday by attacking the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court in this county.

The favored son is senior member of the firm of Strong & Ireland, real estate dealers at 60 Liberty Street. His partner is a son of John Ireland, owner of the West Broadway building that collapsed recently, costing the lives of fifteen workmen.

Mrs. Strong died in this city on March 20. She came to New-York about a month before her death and hired a furnished flat in Eighty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue. In her will she left her personal property, amounting to $5,000, in equal shares to her five children. All of her real estate, amounting to more than $45,000, was left to the son, John Montgomery, whom she also named as sole executor.

The contestants are P. Van Burgh Strong, Philip A. Strong, sons, and Mrs. Mary L. Spencer and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Bush, daughters of Mrs. Strong. They allege that their mother was not a legal resident of this city, where her will was filed, but that her home was in Ulster County, N. Y., and that the probate proceedings should be had there. Testimony on this point was taken yesterday before Stenographer Underhill of the Surrogate's office. Should the decision as to the jurisdiction be against the contestants, then they will contest the probate on the ground that John Montgomery Strong exercised an undue influence over his mother, and induced her to leave her property to him to the exclusion of his sisters and brothers.

DID NOT FIT HIS FINE FIGURE.

Charles Heidsieck Refuses to Pay a London Tailor for Clothes.

Charles Heidsieck, the wealthy wine merchant, has the finest figure of any man in New-York—at least that was the announcement boldly made in open court yesterday as part of Mr. Heidsieck's defense to a suit for a London tailor's bill.

Mr. Heidsieck is head of the wine-importing firm of Heidsieck & Lauteren of 35 Beaver Street. He is rich, but he refuses to pay the London tailor because the clothes turned out by that person did not do justice to his fine form.

G. M. Schultz, Mr. Heidsieck's lawyer, addressing Judge Botty of the City Court, said yesterday:

If your Honor could only see my client, you would realize that it is a magnificent advertisement for any tailor to have clothing of his make worn by Mr. Heidsieck. This man, this London tailor, is not concerned about the amount of his bill. What he is chagrined at is the loss of Mr. Heidsieck's custom, and the consequent loss of the privilege of having Mr. Heidsieck wear the clothes made by him.

If your Honor could only see my client, you would then realize that Mr. Heidsieck is a splendid walking advertisement for any tailor whose clothes he consents to wear. He is as well built a man as you would wish to see, and he has the finest figure in New-York.

Judge Botty expressed no burning desire to see Mr. Heidsieck's fine figure. Instead, he coldly granted the motion of the tailor's lawyer, that the defendant be compelled to file a bill of particulars.

The tailor who is suing Mr. Heidsieck is Alfred G. Strickland of 15 Saville Row, London. His bill amounts to $436.25. Among the items is an astrakhan-lined overcoat costing $200, for which Mr. Heidsieck says he is perfectly willing to pay, as it fits him. He declines to pay the other items, however, on the ground that it cost him as much as the bill calls for to have the clothes altered so that they fitted his figure. He says that the tailor sold him the goods with the understanding that he need not pay for them unless they proved perfectly satisfactory.

MRS. EMIL STEFFENS, JR., OBJECTS.

She Refuses to Let Her Husband Discontinue His Divorce Suit.

The husband of Mrs. Emil Steffens, Jr., sued her for an absolute divorce, naming Albert Rae as co-respondent. Mrs. Steffens put in an answer charging that her husband had entered into a conspiracy with Rae to compromise her, and yesterday the husband, through counsel, applied to Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, for leave to discontinue the divorce action.

Mr. Steffens's lawyer, Maurice Meyer, would not consent to this. He said it was merely a scheme to avoid paying alimony.

Mrs. Steffens's husband is the son of Emil Steffens, a wealthy lithographer at 128 White Street. The father was violently opposed to the marriage of his son, who is only twenty years old, while Mrs. Steffens is twenty-four. They were married after only a few weeks' acquaintance, Albert Rae having introduced them to each other. Decision was reserved.

Decision for William Cauldwell.

Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court has handed down a decision denying the application of Frank P. Hoffman, the plaintiff in a suit against William Cauldwell, former proprietor of The New-York Mercury, to strike out the answer of the defendant as a sham.

The suit is brought to recover $1,230, as quarterly interest on a mortgage for $100,000, executed by William Cauldwell to Benjamin F. Manniere on the Mercury building, 3 Park Row and 3 Ann Street, and of which the above claim for interest due on July 2 last, was assigned by Manniere to Frank P. Hoffman. The latter brought the suit to recover, and Cauldwell's answer was that the plaintiff in the suit had no actual interest, and that he "denies any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the execution of the assignment of said interest to the plaintiff."

Judge Beekman, in his decision, says: "The motion to strike out as sham concedes that the denial is good in form, but false in fact. It is well settled that the denial of a material allegation cannot be stricken out as a sham. I am quite prepared to believe that the answer has been interposed for the purposes of delay, but suggestion to the plaintiff that the proper course is to notice the case for trial, and have it put on the short cause calendar."

E. A. Augell Pleads Guilty to Perjury.

Everett A. Angell pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, to perjury, and was remanded for sentence until next Monday.

Augell is accused of being a professional bondsman, and is said to have furnished "straw bail" in a number of cases in Special and General Sessions Courts.

The specific case for which he was indicted on April 30 was for "straw bail" furnished for Edward Finnegan before Police Justice Voorhis, on March 19. Augell then swore that he owned the premises at 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, valued at $53,000. He also said that he was not on any other bail bonds. In this case the bail was $1,000.

It was afterward discovered that he did not own the property, which he said he had bought from Charles Bliss. Augell also said he was a builder, but this was not correct. He gave bail for $3,000 and for $1,000 in two other cases on the East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street property. He is accused of being in another case with half a dozen "straw bondsmen."

I. E. Samek's Will to be Contested.

Pauline Samek of 428 West Forty-fifth Street made an application to Surrogate Arnold yesterday for a stay of the administration proceedings in the estate of her brother, Isaac E. Samek of Holly Springs, Miss., who died on May 16, while on a visit to this city.

No will was discovered, and his widow, Henrietta Samek, secured the appointment of John Kaufman as administrator. Miss Samek yesterday filed a will signed by the deceased, which was written on a single sheet of note paper and which gave all his property to his sister, making no provision for his widow and two children.

Mrs. Samek will contest the will on the ground of undue influence.

Recorder Goff Unable to Hold Court.

Recorder Goff opened court in Part III. of the General Sessions Court at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but he was too ill to continue, and adjourned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon until to-day.

The Recorder was threatened with a pulmonary attack.

Judge Cowing returned to duty yesterday morning, after a two months' vacation, and opened court in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Allison, who occupied the bench in that part last week, will take a short rest.

Recorder Goff is the only judge of General Sessions who has not taken a vacation this Summer.

Shrady Divorce Suit Discontinued.

The action brought by George Shrady for a divorce from his wife, Georgiana M., was discontinued before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court yesterday.

Mr. Shrady is a real estate dealer in Harlem. He is a nephew of Dr. George F. Shrady, and was married in Boston on Nov. 5, 1884. He charged that his wife had been guilty of improper conduct with Walter S. McAllister, at 57 Madison Avenue.

She denied this charge and made counter charges, naming Lillie E. Cole of Montreal, Canada, as co-respondent.

Pustalka's Plea Not Accepted.

Charles Pustalka, who killed his wife on Aug. 27, at 515 East Thirteenth Street, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, to answer to a charge of murder in the first degree.

"I am guilty," Pustalka said, through an interpreter, as he coolly gazed at the Judge in an unconcerned manner.

"I cannot take that plea," said the Judge. "Has he a lawyer?"

Pustalka said he had not, nor did he have means to engage one. The Judge ordered him taken back to the Tombs and said that he would assign counsel.

Manufacturers Sued by a Striker.

Mark Davis, President of the Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association, and his brother, Clarence, were arrested yesterday in a civil suit by the Sheriff on complaint of Jacob Feldman, one of the strikers, who wants $2,000 damages for assault and false arrest. The Davis brothers are in business at 43 West Fourth Street.

Feldman alleges that on Sept. 9 he passed through West Fourth Street and the Davis brothers assaulted him. They then had him arrested, but he was discharged.

The brothers were released under $1,000 bail in each case.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday discharged Alice Wilson from custody on a writ of habeas corpus that had been obtained by Ambrose H. Purdy last week for her release from the House of Detention, where she was held under order of the Court of Special Sessions as a witness against Herman Fisher, who is charged with grand larceny. The woman was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, but sentence was suspended, and she was sent to the House of Detention to be used as a witness against Fisher. It was asserted that the Court had acted without warrant of law, as the woman is a resident of the city, and the Court had no right to release her on one charge and lock her up as a witness on another charge. Judge Beekman took the same view.

—The report of William H. Willis, as referee, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, fixing the damages sustained by the Town of Westchester at $750, and the William's Bridge and Westchester Traction and other railroad companies at $1,250, by reason of an injunction obtained by the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania, and Fordham Railway, in an action brought to restrain the construction of any other railways.

—Jacques T. Nolthenius of Kansas City, Mo., who is charged with having smuggled into this country on board the steamship La Champagne, on Aug. 25, a number of valuable rings, diamond studs, gold cuff buttons, scarf pins, silverware, etc., yesterday waived examination before United States Commissioner Alexander, and was held in $1,500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

—The examination in supplementary proceedings of Duncan Ewen Cameron, who is being sued for $1,366 by Henry Lewis, a London jeweler, was adjourned yesterday morning at the request of the plaintiff's counsel until to-morrow, when the examination will be resumed before Judge Botty in the City Court, Part III.

—The Grand Jury has not yet finished its inquiry into the collapse of the Ireland Building disaster at West Broadway and Third Street, where fifteen men were killed. When the jury adjourned yesterday, no indictments were returned. The investigation will be continued to-day.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of murder against Edward Butler of 25 Monroe Street, who was accused of having killed his wife.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—French vs. Lawrence.
Class IV.—2—Bennett vs. Wright. 3—Jay vs. Wolf.
Class VI.—4.—Snow vs. Vernam. 5—Henry Zeitner Brewing Co. vs. Brooke.
Class VII.—6—Moloney vs. Waring. 7—Patten vs. same. 8—Knox vs. McKeon.
Class VIII.—9.—Graham vs. Graham. 10—Hallett vs. Rosenbaum. 11—Matter of Zucker. 12—Werck vs. Borgfeld. 13—Willcox vs. Winans. 14—Schilling vs. Bohling. 15—McBride vs. American Surety Co. 16—Richards vs. Stokes. 17—Boskowitz vs. Lichtenheim. 18—Meyer vs. Board of Police Commissioners. 19—Getching vs. Masten. 20—Butt vs. Smith. 21—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 22—Peet vs. Peet. 23—Braine vs. Rosswog. 24—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Tucker. 25—Wilson vs. Clancy. 26—Sullivan vs. Herron. 27—Ducey vs. Galway. 28—Burns vs. Galway. 29—The Knippendorf Dittman vs. Sexton. 30—Kiernan News Agency vs. Hughes. 31—Same vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 32—Mork vs. Straits. 33—Kiernan News Agency vs. Consolidated Company. 34—Flinn vs. Miller. 35—People, &c. vs. McManus. 36—Same vs. Weinstein. 37—Wastell vs. Rothschild. 38—Maitland vs. L'Arnioureux. 39—Sickles vs. Meade.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Matter of unsafe building, 68 Houston Street.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine T. Murphy, Mary Hiller, Magdalena Markel, Ernest C. Stopenhagen. At 2 P. M.—Catharine Widman, Phebe Pearsall, Louis Stoff John F. E. Meisner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT — General Term. — Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Dandamarong, Dan and Gardelli, and Thomas Tutsi. 2—Benjamin Salerno. 3—John Burns. 4—Patrick Shields. 5—George Harris. 6—Mary Mulholland. 7—Lawrence Macy. 8—William Johnson. 9—James Curren and William Clark. 10—John Stelney. 11—James Goss. 12—William Miller. 13—Agnes Smith. 14—Harry Leonard and William Clark. 15—Edward Ford.

Pleadings—1—John Young. 2—William O'Brien. 3—John Doe. 4—Thomas Multi. 5—Joseph Banben. 6—William A. Harper. 7—William C. Reynolds. 8—Hiram Lansing. 9—Gary A. Roden. 10—Frank B. Williams. 11—Annie Elsley. 12—John McElroy. 13—Angello Sassa.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J. — Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—William Reynolds and Thomas Maloney. 2—Michael Cathaldo. 3—Edward Klewitz. 4—Andrew Erickson. 5—Frano Barriaco. 6—Genaro Donato. 7—George W. Wolf. 8—Harry Camp. 9—Horace J. Stiles. 10—August Behrer. 11—Raffael Maria. 12—Michael Kane. 13—Ferdinand Santo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—John Doyle and Edward McElroy. 2—Moses Goldstein. 3—Frank Kelly and David Tehan. 4—John O'Hara and Patrick J. Hefferan. 5—Lizzie Wilson. 6—Jacob Smith. 7—Francesco Petrone. 8—Michael Breen. 9—John Kelly. 10—William Buerg. 11—John C. Enright. 12—Domenico Isabella. 13—Dominick Amando. 14—Vitterio Cataldo.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Blair (two cases)—Robert D. Murray. Lawson vs. Sullivan—Daniel O'Connell.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Brown vs. Ralney—Donald McLean.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Adolph Franstadt vs. Alexander Neuman—David J. Lees.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Maria Anna Weidner, Mary Smith, Alice Callahan, Caroline M. Harris, Patrick H. Curran, Kate Price, David Hoyt, William Staples, Joseph C. Kane, James Conway, Mary Jane Rice, George Baver, William Pudwin, Thomas Nevin, and Patrick Walsh. The estate of Mary C. Osborn. No contested calendar.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Moore, J.—Criminal calendar.

Eugenie's Flight from Paris.

From The London Daily News.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs: The Gaulois, having repeated the charge against Count Nigra of having urged the Empress Eugénie to fly from Paris on the 4th of September, is thus corrected by the Count: "The part I played was simple. Knowing the Government of Napoleon III. was going to be overthrown, I went early on the 4th of September to the Tuileries to be at the orders of the Empress. Prince Metternich was already there for the same purpose. The Empress, after taking the opinions of four members of the Cabinet who had come from the Corps Législatif and of the Prefect of Police, found herself obliged to leave the Tuileries. She did me the honor to accept my arm from the gallery of the Louvre to the Place du Louvre, where, with Mme. le Breton, she got into a cab. Up to the moment she left she was surrounded by her household. She ordered Gen. Mellinet to withdraw the Palace guard, declaring that she would not have a drop of French blood shed to insure her own safety. She showed in quitting her household and in crossing the square, which was crowded, a firmness and courage worthy of her race, and of her rank. She said nothing unless to express her sorrow that she was personally not of any use for the defense of Paris and the safety of France. I do not think it is yet time to give the history of that day such as events engraved it on my memory. These events are not yet far enough off. They would, if evoked, arouse too many painful recollections for the French people to judge them dispassionately."

Most Delicate of Instruments.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Gas Inspector Westman has about completed a series of changes in his department, which will end in a couple of days with the establishment for the first time in the City Hall of a barphotometer. This apparatus, which is one for the measuring of the candle power of gaslight, will be established in a vault to the right of the main office. So delicately must operations be conducted that the attendants in measuring light will be compelled to wear slate-colored shirts, as a white garment would spoil the reflection.

DEFEATED BY "A CENTURY"

"Pennsy's" Boys Take the English Cricketers into Camp.

A WEAK STAND IN SECOND INNINGS

English University Boys Could Not Do Anything Against Pennsylvania's Sharp Fielding and Bowling Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—An unlooked for and totally unexpected result was reached here to-day at the conclusion of the International Intercollegiate cricket game on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The University of Pennsylvania team scored a victory over the Cambridge and Oxford team by 100 runs.

To say that the Englishmen were astonished is unnecessary, but everybody else was surprised, and the congratulations which are pouring in on "Old Penn" to-night are numerous and the celebrations various. The fact that the Englishmen scored 284 to the Americans' 138 in the first innings makes the victory all the more meritorious. This was a lead of 146 runs, and the Pennsylvanians were subjected to the indignity of being compelled to follow their innings. They were determined, however, to make a great uphill fight, and, before the game was over this afternoon, they turned the Englishmen's advantage of 146 to a deficit of exactly 100.

The greatest credit for the victory is certainly due to G. S. Patterson, W. W. Noble, and Crawford Coates. In the first innings notwithstanding the way in which his several partners succumbed, Noble played up most pluckily for 33, not out, the top score, and decidedly the best effort of the innings. When his side had to follow on, he went right in again, without removing his pads, and added 62, so that he might justly be credited with an inning of 95. In the company of G. S. Patterson he had to start a most uphill game in the Pennsylvanians' second inning, but, nothing daunted by the poor showing of their first attempt, the two men settled down to good work; they played all the bowlers with confidence, and before they were separated they paved the way for the seeming defeat being turned into a possible victory.

Crawford Coates came later, and by judicious hard hitting he cemented the path opened by the others. Then he retired and the finishing touches were put on the rungetting by W. Brockie, who continued the good work to the last, and by his inning of 41, not out, made the score required by the Englishmen of some difficulty to obtain.

All that remained then was for the bowlers and fielders to do their work properly. That they did the result of the game plainly indicates. G. S. Patterson and E. W. Clark did all that was required of them, every man in the field acquitted himself nobly, and F. W. Ralston, behind "the sticks," justified his reputation as the best wicket keeper in America.

The game was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning, and before Capt. Brockie was prevented from further scoring by the retirement of S. Goodman and J. S. Clark, the total had advanced to 307, or 161 runs ahead. This was considered too difficult for the Cambridge bats, and it became a question of how badly the home team would be defeated.

From the very commencement of the innings, however, a new aspect was put on the game. F. Mitchell, the English Captain, who started the batting, quickly lost his wicket with only 4 on the board, and it was at once seen that the bowling would be difficult to play. V. T. Hill and W. McG. Hemmingway made a short stand, and advanced the total to 24 before another man was out, but then commenced the chapter of accidents.

Hill soon followed Hemmingway to the clubhouse, and with the three most dangerous batsmen gone, American stock took a rise. The bowlers were encouraged to renewed efforts, the fielders watched every ball as if their very lives depended upon it, and wicket after wicket fell without any material increase in the total.

When the interval for luncheon arrived all was over but the shouting, for nine men were out for but 97 runs. The repast, however, encouraged Robinson to good work, and before he was disposed of he was credited with 25, while the total had advanced to 61, or exactly 100 runs behind the American aggregate of 445 for the two innings.

The following is the score:

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. Mitchell, c. Brockie, b. Brown	4	c. Goodman, b. Patterson	1
V. T. Hill, c. Noble b. Clark	46	c. Ralston, b. Patterson	13
W. McG. Hemmingway, Brown, b. Patterson	36	b. Patterson	11
R. A. Studd, b. Patterson	18	c. Ralston, b. Clark	0
F. A. Phillipps, c. Ralston, b. Patterson	31	b. Paterson	2
C. E. M. Wilson, c. Ralston, b. Patterson	31	b. Clark	2
F. W. Milligan, b. Clark	6	b. Clark	0
J. J. Robinson, b. Clark	12	c. Noble, b. Clark	25
H. A. Arkwright, c. Thayer, c. Clark	16	run out	1
W. W. Lowe, b. Patterson	0	c. Clark, b. Patterson	2
J. C. Hartley, not out	12	not out	2
Byes	14	byes	1
Leg byes	1	leg byes	1
Wides	2		
No balls	1		
Total	284	Total	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Patterson	235	10	96	5
Clark	106	8	61	4
Goodman	55	2	38	0
Noble	45	0	24	0
Brown	55	0	47	1

Wides—Noble, 2. No balls—Goodman, 1.

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Paterson	75	7	22	5
Clark	75	2	37	4

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS	
W. Brokie, run out	0	not out	41
H. C. Thayer, c. Lowe, b. Hartley	16	b. Mitchell	15
E. W. Clark, c. Wilson, b. Hartley	3	c. Hill, b. Wilson	0
J. S. Clark, c. Robinson, b. Lowe	4	b. Milligan	0
G. S. Patterson, st. Robinson, b. Hartley	23	c. Robinson, b. Arkwright	63
C. Coates, c. Mitchell, b. Hartley	7	c. Hemmingway, b. Lowe	63
F. H. Bohlen, c. Arkwright, b. Lowe	2	c. Robinson, b. Hill	4
W. W. Noble, not out	33	c. Hartley, b. Hill	62
F. W. Ralston, c. Robinson, b. Wilson	26	c. Hemmingway, b. Hartley	14
H. I. Brown, c. Hill, b. Wilson	16	c. Robinson, b. Wilson	8
S. Goodman, c. Mitchell, b. Milligan	5	b. Hartley	5
Byes	2	byes	24
No ball	1	leg byes	2
		wides	3
		no balls	3
Total	138	Total	307

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lowe	100	10	34	3
Hartley	103	4	60	4
Milligan	62	2	25	1
Wilson	30	0	16	2

No balls—Hartley, 1.

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Wilson	100	9	38	2
Hill	40	1	36	2
Hartley	140	5	81	2
Milligan	59	2	41	1
Lowe	50	2	86	1
Mitchell	20	2	6	1
Arkwright	90	6	37	1

Wides—Milligan, 2; Hill, 1. No balls—Arkwright, 3.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

Cambridge..	89	140	167	173	215	230	252	260	260	284
Penna.....	3	6	24	24	42	45	64	113	138	138

SECOND INNINGS.

Penna.	130	134	144	193	193	239	243	282	304	307
Cambridge .	4	24	27	27	31	31	31	32	37	61

POOR RACING AT BRIGHTON.

Penn Got into Trouble for a Weak Ride on Second Attempt.

The Brighton Beach Association race meeting, which began yesterday, is as yet anything but a success. The attendance was very small, and the racing tame, there being but one close finish. The only pleasing feature of the sport was that four of the favorites were returned winners.

The Stewards took exception to the riding of Jockey Penn on Second Attempt in the third race. Though they were satisfied that the horse could not have beaten Applause, who won the race in a big romp, they did not believe that Penn rode his mount as well as he should have done. So they suspended him for the meeting and referred the matter to The Jockey Club.

The best and really only race of the afternoon was the fifth event, a dash of a mile, in which the favorite, Lookout, and McKee made a stirring finish. They raced through the last sixteenth stride for stride. Ballard, who rode Lookout, outrode O'Donnell on McKee in the end, and won the race on the post by a short head.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Longbrook, R. A. Smith's ch. g., 4 years, by Long Taw-Meadowbrook, 107 pounds, $600.. (Sims)
2—Chattanooga, J. Haymann's b. g., 5, 107, $600.. (Penn)
3—Cuckoo, W. C. Daly's blk. g., 4, 95, $200.. (Keefe)
4—Will Elliott, 5, 98. | 6—The Swain, 3, 110.
5—Austin, 3, 92. | 7—Hopbloom, 3, 92.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Longbrook	3—5	5—2..Austin	4—5
4—1..Chattanooga	7—5	5—2..The Swain	4—5
30—1..Cuckoo	10—1	30—1..Hopbloom	10—1
9—2..Will Elliott	8—5		

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Sky Blue, J. McLaughlin's br. g., by Tristan-Silver Blue, 91 pounds, $300.. (Coyle)
2—La Vienta, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 105, $1,000.. (Thorn)
3—Imperial, C. F. Dwyer's b. c., 108, $1,000.. (Sims)
4—Larissa, 80.
5—Rosalind III., 97.
6—Helen H. II, 106.
7—Buccaneer, 100.
8—Arline, 110½.
9—Imposition, 91.
10—Little Dorritt, 91.
11—Venetia II., 89.
12—Brisk, 106.
13—La Petite, 89.
14—Laura Davis, 93.
15—John Haines, 115.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Sky Blue	3—5	10—1..Imposition	4—1
2—1..La Vienta	4—5	12—1..Little Dorritt	5—1
4—1..Imperial	7—5	10—1..Venetia II	4—1
12—1..Larissa	5—1	8—1..Brisk	3—1
10—1..Rosalind III.	4—1	50—1..La Petite	20—1
12—1..Helen H. II.	5—1	20—1..Laura Davis	8—1
20—1..Buccaneer	8—1	60—1..John Haines	25—1
12—1..Arline	4—1		

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Applause, G. E. Smith's ch. f., by The Ill Used-Encore, 107 pounds.. (Doggett)
2—Second Attempt, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., 106.. (Penn)
3—Thyra, H. Theobald's ch. f., 104.. (Sheedy)
4—Campania, 106. | 6—Firebrand, 91.
5—Hermanita, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Applause	Out	10—1..Campania	5—2
3—1..Second Attempt	2—5	10—1..Hermanita	3—1
20—1..Thyra	7—1	30—1..Firebrand	10—1

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6 years, by Macduff-Adele, 107 pounds.. (Sims)
2—Little Tom, C. Baker's ch. g., 4, 102.. (Keefe)
3—Prig, J. Shields's b. c., 4, 100.. (O'Donnell)
4—Tom Moore, 3, 100. | 6—Maggie K., aged, 90.
5—Clarus, 4, 93.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Adelbert	3—5	15—1..Tom Moore	4—1
7—1..Little Tom	1—1	20—1..Clarus	6—1
2—1..Prig	7—10	8—1..Maggie K	3—1

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Pudse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. One mile

VALKYRIE NEARLY READY

No Orders Received to Stop Fitting Her for the Ocean Trip.

LITTLE CHANCE OF HER RACING HERE

The Letters Sent by Lord Dunraven to the America's Cup Committee—The Views of Ex-Commodore Smith.

The Valkyrie and Defender, the owners of these two yachts, and the committees of the New-York Yacht Club are still discussed in yachting circles, and, in fact, all over the town. The last letter issued by Lord Dunraven to the America's Cup Committee threw a little more light on the whole trouble, and the feeling now is stronger than ever that a little tact and good judgment would have averted the whole trouble.

Many rumors were afloat yesterday that all the troubles had been smoothed over; that Lord Dunraven had offered to sail another series of races for the America's Cup, and that if the Cup Committee would not agree to this, he and Mr. Vanderbilt, the chief owner of the Defender, had agreed to sail a series of races off Newport. The report could not be verified in town, and little credence was given to it. Nearly all the members of the Cup Committee are now out of town, several of them being at Newport, where Lord Dunraven is at present.

The Valkyrie is at the Erie Basin, and Capt. Cranfield has received no orders to stop putting on the ketch rig with which the yacht is to cross the ocean. The topmast was set on end yesterday afternoon, and all is now ready for bending on the sails. Sailmaker Ratsey was seen on board the Valkyrie, and he said that he did not think the yacht would take part in any more races here.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the Cup Committee, is the only official of the club in town, and he told a reporter for The New-York Times that he did not think the Valkyrie would sail here again. He said:

"I have nothing to say in answer to Lord Dunraven's letter of Sept. 13. My committee is out of town. Lord Dunraven has given his letter to the public, and our answer will come later.

"To strip this yachting question of all side issues and special but unimportant pleadings by Lord Dunraven about conditions old and new that should not have prevented him from racing the Valkyrie III. to the finish of the match, the glaring fact stands out that he did not do his duty to the Royal Yacht Squadron, that made the challenge for him, to the English people, to his supporters, or to himself. He prevented Defender from showing her power and speed in the second and third races, thus giving the syndicate which built her no opportunity of displaying her superiority over the challenging vessel.

"Lord Dunraven had the personal right to decline to resail the protested race of Sept. 10 in a written or unwritten offer to him from Mr. Iselin, and approved by the Cup Committee, which he did decline. He had also the same personal right to start his yacht across the line on Sept. 12 and withdraw her from the race, as he did, leaving the Defender to go over the course alone.

"I believe it was, to say the least, a mistake of judgment, and that the great majority of yachtsmen the world over will so decide."

The following is the correspondence that passed between Lord Dunraven and the Cup Committee, which resulted in the Valkyrie withdrawing from last Thursday's race. The first letter, dated Sept. 10, was sent after the second race was sailed. It was as follows:

Sept. 10, 1895.

Gentlemen: It is with great reluctance that I write to inform you that I decline to sail the Valkyrie any more under the circumstances that have prevailed in the last two races, and for the following reasons:

First—To attempt to start two such large vessels in such confined space and among moving steamboats and tugboats is, in my opinion, exceedingly dangerous, and I will no further risk the lives of my men over the line.

Second—At the start of the first race the crowding was so great that we could not see the markboat, and could not tell when we were near the line; and we were much hampered by steamboats, especially on the race home.

To-day on the reach home eight or nine steamboats were to the windward of me, and, what was worse, a block of steamboats were steaming level with me and close under my lee. I sailed nearly the whole distance in tumbling, broken water, in the heavy swash of these steamboats.

To race under these conditions is, in my opinion, absurd, and I decline to submit myself to them again.

I would remind your committee that, foreseeing the trouble that might occur, I urged upon them the desirability of sailing off Marblehead or some locality other than New-York Bay, and they refused to do so. At the same time, I would testify to my full belief that your committee have done everything in their power to prevent overcrowding.

The fact is that when a contest between the representatives of two yacht clubs excites so much popular interest and attracts such crowds of people, if the races are sailed in the immediate neighborhood of a great city and the dates of the races and the times of starting are known and advertised, it is impossible to keep a course free from causes of exceptional danger and clear enough to assure the probability that the result of a match will be decided according to the relative merits of the competing vessels.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant, DUNRAVEN.

The America's Cup Committee.

After receiving this letter Mr. Canfield and Mr. Busk visited Lord Dunraven at the Waldorf Hotel on Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, and later on this letter was sent to the Cup Committee by Lord Dunraven:

439 Fifth Avenue,
New-York, Sept. 11, 11:30 P. M.

Dear Mr. Canfield:

I have just received your letter. I regret that being engaged at the time you and Mr. Busk were kind enough to call at the Waldorf, I could not then give a decided answer to the proposition made in our short conversation.

I have since considered the matter carefully. Your proposal to postpone the start until we have sufficient room meets only one out of more serious difficulties mentioned in my letter of the 10th, and if no solution can be found to these difficulties I must adhere to my decision as expressed in that letter.

I am fully convinced that the committee have done and would do to-morrow all in their power to keep a clear course; but under existing circumstances they are powerless.

As I told you, I would sail if the committee would take it upon themselves to declare the race to-morrow void if in their judgment either vessel were interfered with by steamers and tugboats. I regret that you are unable to agree to that.

I regret also that the race fixed for to-morrow could not be postponed in order to give the committee ample time to consider my former letter, and I am sorry my letter was not delivered to you sooner.

As I explained to you, I was under the impression that the Cup Committee heard the protest, and, pending the decision, I did not think it right to place the letter in their hands. When I learned this morning that the Cup Committee had nothing to do with the protest, I requested Mr. Kersey, to whom I had intrusted the letter, to hand it to you.

In case you do not receive this to-night I shall take Valkyrie to Sandy Hook Lightship to-morrow morning and will cross the line to give Defender a start.

I enclose a copy of letter I have written to Mr. Iselin and addressed to the New-York Yacht Club. Yours very truly. DUNRAVEN.

This letter and a notice was put on the bulletin board at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 12. The notice said:

All the propositions of the above letter were discussed, the committee says, between Lord Dunraven and the members of the committee at 9 P. M. Wednesday.

The reply given to these conditions, therefore, was as follows:

First—That it was impossible at so short a notice to postpone the race fixed for to-day, Sept. 12.

Second—That the race would not be started until a clear space for manoeuvring was secured.

Third—That the committee could not assume the responsibility of agreeing to declare the race void if either vessel suffered from the accompanying steamers.

The committee regrets that it was unable to send in an answer this morning.

As, however, its reply would have been the same as that conveyed verbally last night, the fact that no answer has been made is unimportant.

Signed for the committee.

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.
A. CASS CANFIELD, Secretary.

The final letter of Lord Dunraven to the Cup Committee, as cabled by his Lordship to the Royal Yacht Squadron, sent back by cable from London, and published in The New-York Times yesterday, is as follows:

439 Fifth Avenue, Sept. 13, 1895.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. You say my letter of Wednesday night to Mr. Canfield was not handed into the New-York Yacht Club until 1 A. M. on Thursday, and was not in your hands until 8 A. M. of the same morning. There must, I think, be some mistake. I received Mr. Canfield's letter at 10:30 P. M. Wednesday, and my reply was delivered by my own servant at the New-York Club at 12:15 A. M. to the club clerk. The Steward or clerk in charge was called on the telephone at 12:30, and was requested to find if Mr. Canfield was at the Knickerbocker Club, and, if so, to deliver the letter at once.

The reply was that he would endeavor to find Mr. Canfield; that he had a short time before left the New-York Knickerbocker Club, and had left word that he would call at 7 A. M. to see if there were any message for him. The request that Mr. Canfield should not open my letter of the 10th until the protest was decided was unnecessary, as the Cup Committee was not hearing the protest, but whether my letter of Wednesday night was delivered at the New-York Yacht Club at 12:15 or 1 A. M., whether it was in the hands of the committee at 7 or 8 o'clock, and whether my letter of the 10th was read at 12:30 or 2:30 P. M., appears to me to be a matter of minor importance.

What is of importance to me is to tally the unjustifiable opinion implied in your letter of the 12th, that in coming to the decision conveyed to you in my letter of the 10th I went back on the agreement signed by Mr. Smith and myself. You say: "We can only regret that the conditions that you named therein [that is, in my letter of the 10th] as absolutely necessary, should not have been so presented when the agreement of terms was formulated."

Permit me to observe that I named no particular conditions as indispensable, as you will perceive on referring to my letter. I hold that in any match a fair field and no favor is a condition precedent to any agreement as to terms, and, that failing, that any party has a perfect right to withdraw absolutely or conditionally.

Articles of agreement cannot and are not intended to lay down fixed rules to meet every imaginable contingency. Certain contingencies have arisen, as you are aware. Confining myself to the subject of my letter—the overcrowding—as far back as last October I wrote concerning the difficulty of insuring a clear course, but did not insist upon my views because I thought the persons responsible should be free to take what steps they thought best.

In view of the failure in that respect, it might have been better if, in my letter of the 10th, I had absolutely withdrawn, but my desire to sail off the races was great, and I withdrew conditionally, and suggested the steps which I thought would remove the difficulty. The steps were not taken, and I held to my determination to sail no more, and, in so acting, I emphatically deny that I went back in any way on the agreement as to terms.

I did not know whether Mr. Canfield and Mr. Busk officially represented the committee when they came to see me at the Waldorf. I judged by their conversation that they did not, and I understood from that that the committee had not come to a definite conclusion upon the letter. I now conclude from your communication that they were officially representing the committee.

In that case the proposal made by the committee was that I should withdraw from the determination expressed in my letter of the 10th inst., and that I should sail the third, and possibly the final, race on condition that sufficient room was secured at the start, and that in any further races, my suggestion that the dates for the races and the time of starting should not be made public should be carried out.

That proposal did not commend itself to me. No one denied the overcrowding of the course. But, in any case, either my complaint was, in the opinion of the committee, unjustifiable, in which case I could not have agreed with them, and should have withdrawn, being fully convinced of the necessity and prepared to take the full responsibility for doing so; or it was justifiable, in which latter case the committee, I think, was bound to give redress before the next race was sailed.

I so far withdrew my letter of the 10th inst. as to say that I would sail the third race if the committee would undertake to declare the race void if, in their judgment, either vessel was interfered with by the steamers, the committee putting anybody they liked aboard my yachts.

I was willing to leave the matter in their hands, stipulating only that they put an experienced and practical yachtsman on Valkyrie III.

As far as I am concerned, I have no wish to continue the discussion, which you accurately describe as superfluous, and will conclude by expressing regret that if any desire to recall Tuesday's race was known to exist the Regatta Committee did not order it resailed under Article 10 of the New-York Yacht Club regulation, in which case, whatever my opinion as to the cause of the foul may be, I should have been at the disposal of the committee; and that the Cup Committee could not see its way to adopting what appears to us the simpler course of holding over the letter "G" yesterday and postponing the race to such time as they had arrived at a definite conclusion upon my letter of the 10th inst.

I have the honor to remain, very faithfully,
DUNRAVEN.

It would seem from this that there is a letter from the Cup Committee to Lord Dunraven dated Sept. 11, which has not been published. There is also a letter from Mr. Iselin to Lord Dunraven offering to resail last Tuesday's race, and another from Lord Dunraven declining this offer. Mr. Iselin has declined to make these public, although he has received permission from Lord Dunraven to do so.

Nothing new was developed yesterday in the offer of certain prominent yachtsmen of a five-thousand-dollar cup for a race between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie. Mr. Gould is expected home to-day, and then he may say whether he is willing to put his yacht in commission again.

George Lawson, the designer of the Valkyrie, has received orders for two large steam yachts. One is for Eugene Higgins and one for Robert Goelet. Mr. Higgins this year chartered the Sapphire and Mr. Goelet chartered the Hermoine, an English yacht.

The following unsigned notice was posted in the New-York Yacht Clubhouse last night:

STATEMENT.

As there was some delay in replying to the letters of Sept. 10 and 11 from the Earl of Dunraven, the America's Cup Committee beg to state the letter of Sept. 10 was handed to their Secretary about 12:30 P. M. Sept. 11, with instructions not to open the same until a decision on the protest had been given by the Regatta Committee.

This decision was not reached until 2:30 P. M. on that day, and from that hour no time was lost in laying the matter before the Cup Committee and a verbal reply was made the same evening.

The letter of Sept. 11 was delivered at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse at 1 A. M. Sept. 12, and delivered to the Regatta Committee at 8 o'clock the same morning.

VALKYRIE IS GOING HOME.

Lord Dunraven Has Not Been Asked to Race Against Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—With Lord Dunraven here, as well as half the members of the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club with the former's last letter to them in their custody, Newport is really the world's yachting centre just now. Interest, however, is fast dying out, and society is slowly settling down to its daily routine.

The Cup Committee, according to its Secretary, A. Cass Canfield, whom The New-York Times's correspondent saw to-day, has as yet appointed no meeting. It was waiting for the Chairman, who, he thought, as there was something of much importance to be considered, was taking his time. When it met, Mr. Canfield was sure it would be in New-York. The committee would then lay all its proceedings, including its discussion of Lord Dunraven's last letter, before the public through the press, and until it did meet, it would have nothing to communicate.

Lord Dunraven passed another quiet day here. He is using the telegraph wire and cable very much to arrange the loose ends of his yachting season here and abroad. He stated to-day, through H. Maitland Kersey, that he is not to race any more with the Valkyrie in American waters. He thought the very general talk of a race being arranged that was going about Sunday was mainly the effort of friends of both the Valkyrie and the Defender. He had not been approached in regard to the matter since he left New-York. Then he flatly refused to think of racing, and nothing had since occurred to change his mind. The Valkyrie is going home.

It was explained that the reports of the probability of a race were coupled with the statement that he had been charmed with the Newport course since his arrival. It was said in response to this that Lord Dunraven's appreciation of the possibilities in the Newport course for an American Cup contest had always been great.

It is reported here to-night that the Herreshoffs have a commission to build a forty-footer for Lord Dunraven for racing on the other side. As Lord Dunraven was engaged socially, the report could not be confirmed to-night. He went to Bristol this afternoon in the Conquerer, and is said to have seen rearranged plans. The rough plans, it is said, were shown to Lord Dunraven in New-York just before Herreshoff left there for Bristol.

English Newspaper Comments.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Westminster Gazette publishes Lord Dunraven's series of letters under the general head, "Was Dunraven Right?" In its comments on the letters, The Gazette gives prominence to the argument that Lord Dunraven well knew the conditions before starting in the race. These conditions were the same for both the Defender and the Valkyrie, and the chances of the boats were therefore equal. When Lord Dunraven made up his mind that further racing was impossible, it asks, ought he not to have communicated the fact to the committee and to the Defender? To go down to the start, to pretend to get ready, and make a show of crossing the line, and then retire, seems like the act of a schoolboy in the sulks. Even if the odds were against Lord Dunraven's winning, he certainly ought to have made an effort. If he had been beaten, everybody would have sympathized with him. But now the effect is different. Nobody would then have felt, as he must do upon a calm review of all the facts, that the course he took was hardly consistent with the honored traditions and the highest code of sportsmanship. It may be true that yacht racing in America is not as clean as it might be, but Englishmen haven't a monopoly of sportsmanship, and Lord Dunraven has given our American cousins just cause to jeer at him.

Dunraven Declines a Dinner.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—Lord Dunraven has written declining the banquet offered him by the St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

No Exaggeration.

From Judge.

Customer (after walking back along the track for twenty minutes)—How did you have the conscience to tell me that the place was only three minutes from the station?

Real Estate Dealer—Some trains go over the distance in less than two.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of an Up-Town Dwelling—Details of the Property to be Offered in the Auction Room To-day.

Mr. Max Marx has sold, to D. Lewi, the three-story and basement dwelling 534 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 17 by 55 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. McGowan sold, under foreclosure, at $24,000, to the plaintiff, Annie O. Taylor, the three-story brownstone dwelling 323 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Riverside Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 35 Bowery, east side, 50 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 177 by 25 by 174.2, six-story brownstone building, with store; also, 34 Bayard Street, north side, 86.2 feet east of Bowery, 17.9 by 49.11, six-story brick tenement, with store. The two are to be sold in one parcel.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Robert D. Murray, referee, 423 to 429 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, beginning 261.0½ feet west of Avenue A, 110.3 by 144.11 by irregular; 423 and 425 are vacant. On the others are four-story front and three-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgments—on 423 and 425, $1,686; on 427 and 429, $11,110.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. J. McGuire, referee, 42 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 220 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,990; on prior mortgage, $28,000.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Farley, referee, 48 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 280 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,565.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 358 and 300 Water Street, by J. McFall of 117 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, three-story brick workshop; cost, $700.

Potter Place, south side, 567 feet east of Anthony Avenue, by Henry Musket of south side of Potter Place, Bedford Park, two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $2,800.

Fleetwood Avenue, east side, 102 feet south of Mount Hope, by Frederick Koelsch of the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Fleetwood Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, by Frederick Constable, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $15,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 16.

72D ST, n s, 400 ft e of West End Av, 75x 102.2; the executors of Robert Robertson to Charles Buek $103,500
42D ST, 414 West; Isaac Haft and wife to August and Henry C. Suhrig 35,000
78TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Lottie M. Smiley to Charles E. Smiley 1
9TH AV, 627; Anna M. Sanger to Frederick W. Maute 22,500
65TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Elizabeth Langer to David Werner, ¼ part 1,742
85TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Antonia Wenzel to Hattie Kauffmann 19,650
42D ST, 352 East; Mary E. Ryan, executrix of Patrick Ryan, to Henry Meinken. 30,000
SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Ryan and others to same 10
SOUTH RAILROAD AV, w corner of Mechanics St, 200x240; Francis P. Basset to the Lorillard Refrigerator Company 1
LOT 44, map of Arden property, Westchester County; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Thomas Daly 1,500
MAIN ST, w s, 95 ft n of Silver St, 25x 100; Henrietta F. Mead to Minnie H. Grab 1,200
77TH ST, 340 East; Moses Cohen and wife to Moses K. Wallach 25,000
16TH ST, n s, 114.6 ft w of Avenue B, 18.6x92; Pauline Levi to Caroline Weinland 1
28TH ST, 136 and 138 West; Catharine d'Angelemond to Herbert B. Turner 35,000
113TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Cornelius B. Mitchell and wife to John M. Mitchell 1
2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 25x75; Elizabeth Weiss to Adelheid Mayer 17,000
124TH ST, 400 East; William Pleuss and wife to Pauline Levi 1
104TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Elise Lotze to Paul Buzak and another 26,500
58TH ST, s s, 345 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Sarah A. Harriman to Nannie A. Heckscher 73,000
72D ST, 307 to 313 East; Sigmund Arnstein and wife to David and Hugo Frohman 98,000
93D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Hannah Wallach to Catherina E. Gesler. 33,000
72D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.2; Caroline Weinland to Pauline Levi 1
ELIZABETH ST, 75; Pauline Levi to Caroline Weinland 1
WILLETT ST, 68; Samuel Kempner and wife to Hannah Kempner 1
4TH ST, s s, 214 ft e of Avenue B, 49.9x96.4; Samuel Harris and wife to Harry Fischel 35,000
COLUMBIA ST, 25 and 27; David Frohmann and Hugo Frohmann and wives to Sigmund Arnstein 50,000
102D ST, 351 East; Catherina E. Giesler to Hannah Wallach 25,000
MOTT ST, w s, 67.6 ft n of Spring St, 30.1x71.11x irregular; Townsend Dickinson, trustee, to John Scarboro 26,500
2D AV, 191 and 193; also 289 East 120th St; Julius Offenbach, referee, to Solomon Bachrach 10,000
32D ST, 136 West; Clara Britton to William S. Patten 10
16TH ST, 431 and 433 West; Isabella H. Fisher to Mary F. Pelham 1
17TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 92; Jane H. Franklin to John H. Armstrong 1
53D ST and 4TH AV, n w corner, 16.8x 80; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary Dowling 22,000
113TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 50x 100.11; Grace Mitchell to John M. Mitchell 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Leggett Av, 25x106.11; Kate Joel to Lizzie M. Levenson 1
TREMONT AV, s s, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Agnes O'Brien to John M. Kuhbauch and another 1,900
CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 50x100; William E. Brooker and others to John M. Blauvelt 2,600
DAWSON ST., s s, 323.4 feet w of Leggett Av, 16.8x130.8; John Robinson and wife to James B. Ryan 4,000
BEACH AV, 146 and 148 e of Edgewood St, 25.6x97.7; Michael Moore and wife to Ellen Quigley 5,600
6TH AV, n w corner 1st St, 50x100; Levi H. Mace and wife to Manuel and Georgina Pego 1,500
3D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Avenue D, 50x103; Charles N. Bosch and wife to Bernard Amster 610
MOTT ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 20x106.6; Egidius Harting to Mary E. Von Gerichten 1
113TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; William Mitchell and wife to John M. Mitchell 1
MADISON AV, n w corner 112th St, 25x 100; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Christian A. Cramer 44,000
147TH ST, 614 West; Isabella N. Leo to Amelia S. Lorch 12,500
LENOX AV, 7th Av, 144th and 145th Sts, block; Thomas L. Watt and wife to John D. Crimmins 100
18TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 20x94.10; John G. R. Lillendahl and wife to Louise Walters 1
FAIRMOUNT PL, s e corner Marmion Av, 33.10x42.7; Bridget Hogan to Mary Griggs 1
TREMONT AV, s s, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John C. Dowdall, and others to Agnes O'Brien 1
174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x100; Emma B. Lewis to Christian S. Koellin 4,000

Recorded Leases.

BURKE, William E., to Joseph J. Dash; 531 Broome St, 2 years $1,200
DEVINE, Denis, to Angelo De Rosa, 342 Water St, 5 years 1,200
FENDRICH, William, to J. George Loeser; store, 730 10th Av, 3 7-12 years 840
GLIMM, Christian F., executor, &c., to Edward S. Hayes; 189 Bleecker St, and 93 Macdougal St., 2¾ years 3,000
KNUBEL, Frederick, to Neil A. Flannery; 547 West 11th St, 10 years 1,900
PFIZEMAYER, Charles F., to Edward Cavanagh; 41 Carmine St., store, 2 7-12 years 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, John H., to Jane M. Franklin; n s of 17th St, Lot 221, map of property of Ellen E. Ward, Sixteenth Ward, 1 year $7,000
BELLOWS, Arthur C., and others to Irving Savings Institution; w s, 167 and 169 Varick St, 1 year 4,000
BUZAK, Paul, and wife to Elise Lotze; s s of 104th St, 205 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 1,500
BUEK, Charles, to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 72d St, 400 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 50,000
SAME to Andrew Robertson and another, executors, &c.; n s of 72d St, 400 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 50,000
CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to Leon Abbett; n w corner of Madison Av and 112th St, 5 years 30,000
CRIMMINS, John D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of Lenox Av and 146th St, 1 year 32,000
SAME to same; s s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av and adjoining property, 1 year, (three mortgages) 168,000
DOWLING, Mary, to Jacob Weil; 67 East 53d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 16,000
FRANCIS, John, to John C. Smith; w s of Washington St, 50 ft n of Watts St, 1 year 2,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to Samuel Harris; 260 and 262 East 4th St, 1 year 12,000
FELDMAN, Rachel, and husband to Rachel Duffy; Plot 186, map of 126 acres of land in Twelfth Ward, part of Dyckman estate, (Fort George property,) 1 year 2,200
GIESLER, Catharine E., to Christopher Giesler; n s of 93d St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,000
GRAB, Minnie H., to Henrietta F. Mead; w s of Main St, 95 ft n w of Silver St, 3 years 1,000
GORDON, William W., individually and trustee, and Julia G. Gordon, to Emory W. Ruggles, 3-7 part; n ½ Lot 19, map of property Oak Tree plot, 3 years 1,575
JUDGE, Mary P., to John E. Alexandre; 172 East 72d St, 5 years 15,000
KUHBACH, John M., and wife to William J. Edwards; s s of Tremont Av, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year 400
KERVAN, Matthew C., to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) n s of 106th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 8 months 18,750
LEVENSON, Lizzie M., to Emily Momberger; e s of Prospect Av, 100 ft s of Leggett Av, 3 years 1,500
LORCH, Amelia S., and husband to William M. Holmes; s s of 147th St, 117.2 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11, 3 years.. 17,500
LORCH, Amelia S., to Isabelle N. Leo; same property, 3 years 2,500
LEVI, Pauline, to Caroline Weinlandt; n s of Rivington St, 90 ft w of Eldridge St, 1 year 6,000
McCARTHY, Jane, to Rachel Cohen; s s of Signal Place, 185 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years 1,800
NIEBUHR, William H., to John F. Crotty; n s of 112th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 2,250
ROKENBAUGH, Henry S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 180 Prince St, 1 year 5,000
RENNER, Martha, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 20th St, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 11,000
ROBERTSON, John, and others to Augustus F. Holly; n s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 16,000
RUBIN, Betsey, to Alexander E. Cohen; 9 Bayard St, 3 years 2,000
SBARBARO, John, to Frederic D. Weeks; w s of Mott St, 67.6 ft n of Spring St, 5 years 17,000
STERN, Morris H., and wife to William Scholle and another; 132 East 80th St, 3 years 17,000
SCHIMEL, Emily, and another to Philip Schimel; s s of 117th St, 277.4 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 1,125
SAME to same; s s of 117th St, 260.8 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 1,125
SAME to John C. Boettner; 422 and 424 East 117th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years. 12,000
THATCHER, Edward C., and wife to William Sloane and another; w s of 1st Av, 68.5 ft n of 62d St, 3 years 22,000
WERNER, David, and wife and others to John L. Miller; s s of 65th St, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 2,500
WEINLANDT, Caroline, to Olga Schmeising; n s of 16th St, 114.6 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year 1,000
WEHRENBERG, Dietrich W., and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s w corner of 110th St and Park Av, 5 years 10,000
WALTERS, Louise, to John G. R. Lillendahl; n s of 167th St, 179.3 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 2,000
WIRTH, HENRY J., to John J. Jones, trustee; s s of Columbia St, No. 38, 5 years 25,000
WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; same property, 3 years 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE YONGH, Maria, executrix of Jean B. Jourdain, to Frederick A. Snow $6,046
FERRIS, Louise W., to Oscar C. Ferris.. 2,150
FERRIS, Oscar C., to Ambrose G. Todd, committee 800
LEONARD, William, to Caroline L. Jewell 3,500
MOGER, William, to Louis Merzbach 1,000
ROBERTSON, Andrew, and another, executors and trustees, to Moses T. Payne and another, trustees, &c 1
SLOAT, George V., to Elizabeth Murray. 4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Marcus M. Marks, (two assignments) 30,000
SAME to John H. Van Antwerp 10,000
WOOD, Mary L., and wife to Catharine A. Olssen 3,000
SCHIMEL, Philip, to Henry Abegg and another 1

Lis Pendens.

LINCOLN AV, 159 and 163; Mary E. Taylor, executrix, against Patrick J. Kavanagh and others, (partition.)

PLEASANT AV, 372; Hyman Schnitzer against Catharine L. Hall and others, (action to re-execute and deliver mortgage.)

ROCK ST, s s, 50 ft w of Forest Av, 50x100; Margaret Tully against Margaret Kenny and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AVE s s, 40.5 ft s of 51st St, 20 ft front; 70th St, s s, 280.2 ft w of 3d Av, 19.9 ft front; Lexington Av, e s, 80.5 ft s of 53d St, 20 ft front; John C. Boyle against Mary A. Murphy and others, (partition.)

1ST AV, 659 and 661; Gregorio De Quesada against Virginia Janeway and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CARRIAGEWAY, s e s, running from 20th to 21st St, and along the s e s of Gramercy Park, 39.5x80; Mary T. Lynch against Frances O. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

127TH ST and CONVENT AV, n w corner, 19x 48; Susanna W. Thorne against Robert F. Bennett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH ST, n s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 16 ft front; New-York Life Insurance Company against William S. Cooper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

98TH ST, 140 and 142 West; Blumberg & Katz against Richard W. Hawkes, owner and contractor, $238.

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 175x 100; same against same, $150.

3D AV, 3,607 and 3,609; Adelbert S. Nichols against Walter Stabler, owner; J. A. Pinchbeck, contractor; G. B. Hasbrouck, sub-contractor, $54.

98TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 198.7 ft front; Pasquale Martino against Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr, owners; Pietro Indelli, contractor, $62.

107TH ST and Amsterdam Av, n e corner, 15x 42; Charles Stelber against C. Weisbacker, owner; Henry Amberg, contractor, $150.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,883; Lawrence E. Blake against Lizzie Kronenberger, owner and contractor, $70.

86TH ST and West End Av, n e corner, 150x 104.8; Passaic Rolling Mill Company against St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, owners; McCabe Brothers and Atlas Iron Construction Company, contractors, $882.

ESSEX ST, 26 and 28; Max Kassner against Max Lazarus, owner and contractor, $346.

92D ST, 117 East; Harry W. Bell against Charles R. Jones, debtor; J. Dempsey, owner, $507.

93D ST and West End Av, s w corner, 51.2x100; James J. Owens against Clarence True, owner and contractor, $400.

"NOW, DO I LOOK LIKE A PRIEST?"

Asks Thomas Smiley, Who Drew a Pistol in Central Park Sunday.

Thomas Smiley of 328 Fifth Street, who is forty-one years old and a clerk, and who drew a pistol on the crowded Central Park mall on Sunday afternoon, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

John Buckley of the Park police, who made the arrest, said he caught the defendant's arm as he had a pistol pointed at William Soffel of 629 Garden Street, Hoboken. Smiley, he said, explained his having the pistol by saying that certain people persisted in following him, and he wished to deter them. The officer said the man conversed rationally upon ordinary themes.

"That's all wrong, Judge," said Smiley. "I didn't point the pistol at any one. I was standing quietly in the Park, minding my own business, when a man stepped up and shouted in my ear: 'Well, Smith, you look like a priest!'

"Merely to disabuse him of any possible fallacy of opinion that he might have fallen into, I struck an attitude, drew my revolver, threw myself into position, so; pointed revolver straight at the ground, and said: 'Now, do I look like a priest?' Then the officer seized me and took me to prison."

Asked by Magistrate Flammer why he carried a pistol, Smiley appeared confused and replied, "I cannot say."

Magistrate Flammer committed Smiley to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue for five days, and there will be an inquiry into his mental condition.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;
or, Fertilisers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilisers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilisers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilisers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, September 26, 1895,

At 12:00 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S & TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF THE

BATHGATE ESTATE,

LATE PROPERTY OF
CHARLES B. BECK, deceased,
BY ORDER OF
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE,

176
Choice and Valuable Lots
ON
3d, Washington, Bathgate, Wendover, and Fulton Avs., 171st and 172d Sts.,

24th Ward, New-York City.

50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

For book maps, &c., apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Attorneys for the executor and trustee, 22 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

Public Sale
—OF—
Seashore Property
—AT—
Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The Towne Estate, known as Eagle Head, abutting directly on the ocean, comprising 78 acres of land, the sea front lying between two beaches, but itself consisting of high ground, finely timbered, and

FOR UNITY IN NEW-YORK

Plan Adopted in Kings County as Applied in This City.

CHIEFS OF TAMMANY WILL CONFER

State Democracy Leaders Not Adverse to Harmony with Fair Representation in Convention and on the Committee.

Harmony having been secured in Kings County between the regular Democratic organization and the Democratic Party in Kings County, more familiarly known as the Shepard organization, upon the basis of the latter being allowed one-third representation in the State Convention, two of the five State Committeemen and two members on each committee appointed by the State Convention, has led Democrats in this city, both Tammany as well as those classed as "independent," to inquire whether a similar arrangement could not be successfully carried out in New-York County.

A reporter for The New-York Times called on a number of the Tammany leaders yesterday and discovered that many of them had been carefully considering the method whereby harmony had been secured in Kings County, and how it could be utilized to effect a similar and equally desirable result in this county. Generally speaking, however, the Tammany leaders were loth to discuss the matter in view of the fact that Mr. Croker will reach this city within the next few days, and that at a conference of leaders to be held in Syracuse on Monday next, every effort will be made to adopt a plan of harmony whereby the regular Democrats and the "independents" may mutually agree to support the State Democratic ticket, and also support the Democratic nominees for Senate and Assembly.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, who is one ot the prominent leaders of the State Democracy, favored harmony on State issues, on a basis that would give his organization a fair division of the representation in the State Convention, on the State Committee, and a fair share of the candidates for the Senate and Assembly.

Simon Stearn, while favoring harmony of the kind that has been secured in Brooklyn, is opposed to any plan that would cause the State Democracy to lose its autonomy.

Lawrence Delmour, the Tamany leader in the Thirtieth Assembly District, when asked what his opinion was concerning the action of the Kings County Democrats, and the possibility and feasibility of a similar plan to obtain harmony in New-York County, replied:

"It is a matter for rejoicing among all Democrats, from one end of the State to the other, that the Brooklyn Democrats have got together. What we want is harmony all over the State, and if we are to be successful at the coming election it is essential that it should be obtained.

"Now, it would be useless for me to say whether a similar plan would be desirable or effective in producing harmonious results in this county. We must leave this matter until next Monday, at Syracuse, where I expect the whole matter will be thrashed out and a satisfactory conclusion reached. When the big leaders get there, they will undoubtedly very fully go into this question of harmony, and whatever they decide upon in that direction we little fellows will have to follow.

"I have no doubt, for I have every assurance that an earnest effort will be made at that time to bring about harmony among all shades of Democrats throughout the State. We all realize the absolute importance of securing unity of action in this campaign, and I believe and hope that mutual concessions will be made that will bring about the greatly-to-be-desired result."

William E. Stillings, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-third Assembly District, discussed the question in this wise:

"I think that if all the outside Democratic organizations, including the State Democracy, the Stecklerites, the O'Brienites, and all others, could be combined, it would be well for the regular Democrats to agree on a similar plan in the County of New-York to that which has apparently attained such satisfactory results in Kings County.

"This, of course, would give these outside organizations a very much larger representation than their vote would entitle them to, but in the interests of harmony everybody should be willing to make a sacrifice."

Deputy County Clerk P. Joseph Scully, the Tammany leader in the Twelfth Assembly District, said:

"So far as I am concerned, I am absolutely anxious that some kind of a union be brought about between all the factions.

"Great care must be exercised at the same time as to the character and intelligence of the men who are nominated, in order to secure the unequivocal support of all Democrats."

Wilbur R. Grace and Charles S. Fairchild, two of the leaders of the State Democracy, are out of the city, and so their views could not be secured.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, another of the prominent chiefs of the organization, was found at his office, however, and he readily stated his position, which was unqualifiedly in favor of harmony on State issues.

"I would like to see some sort of an agreement arrived at," said Mr. Scott, "some agreement that will lead to a fair division of the representation in the State Convention and on the State Committee, and a fair share of the candidates for the State Senate and the Assembly. The important point is that there shall be a willingness to harmonize on the part of Tammany Hall. If that organization is as willing as we are for harmony on State politics, I don't think there ought to be any difficulty about our getting together. The members of the State Democracy share the general disposition for harmony.

"I am willing, so far as I am concerned, to agree with Tammany Hall on the points I have mentioned—legislative candidates and representation in the State Convention and State Committee—but I will not commit myself one way or the other on the subject of local harmony. That cannot be made a condition of our representation in the State Convention or the State Committee.

"The question of local harmony is one to be settled after the State Convention is over. The very basis of the State Democracy organization is, that State politics and legislative politics have no possible relation to local politics. The two things—State and local politics—do not necessarily go together.

"I see no reason why an agreement should not be reached in New-York this Fall, as well as it has been reached in Brooklyn, among all Democrats, so far as legislative candidates, the State Convention, and the State Committee are concerned. Certainly the independent Democrats in Brooklyn were further apart from the regular organization last Fall than were we, because they nominated a bolting ticket, whereas we supported the regular ticket."

Simon Sterne, another leader among the Independent Democrats of New-York, when seen at his office, 56 Beaver Street, by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"I am in favor of the kind of harmony that has already been secured in Brooklyn, and to that extent. But, under no circumstances, will the State Democracy lose its autonomy. It is of great importance to have permanently in New-York a separate Democratic organization, free from the control of those who dominate the destinies of Tammany Hall. I do not look on the existence of such an independent Democratic organization in New-York as in any sense a misfortune to the Democratic Party.

"But the preservation of our autonomy ought not to prevent the State Democracy and Tammany Hall from coming together on State issues and questions. There ought not to be any difficulties put in the way of harmony of this kind by Democrats in any other part of the State. Both Democratic organizations in New-York ought to be recognized in the State Convention and in the State Committee. Every substantial number of Democrats ought to be recognized by the State Committee, and should be represented on that committee and in the State Convention.

"It was to the treatment which the independent Democrats of New-York last year received at the State Convention that part of the disaster that overtook the ticket is ascribable. It is to be hoped the State Committee and the State Convention will have been taught something by the experience of last year, and will treat every Democrat this year in a conciliatory spirit, no matter if we do hold independent views in relation to the organization and as to the merits and persons of the City Government.

"The best way to reach harmony is by a conference. I think the Democratic State Committee should preside over such a conference, in order to check inordinate demands by either side, and maintain the conciliatory spirit."

DO NOT WANT OPEN MEETINGS

Methodist Preachers Object to the Public Hearing Their Discussions—Baptists and Presbyterians Meet.

The Methodist ministers held their first meeting after the vacation season at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday. There was a very large attendance of members.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson of Brooklyn presided at the meeting, which was held, as usual, within closed doors.

Some of the members of the preachers' meeting have been for a long time anxious that the sessions should be held with open doors. They determined yesterday to make an effort to have the by-laws amended so that the public could be admitted.

Dr. S. L. Baldwin made a motion to that effect. The introduction of the amendment drew forth a heated discussion.

Dr. Baldwin made an eloquent speech favoring the admission of representatives of the press. The Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson of the West Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church made a telling speech advocating that the meetings be held with open doors. Dr. Wilson spoke sarcastically. He said:

First of all, Methodism is never successful without aggressiveness, an issue, and a hearing. There is grave danger now in this proposition, in that it would give us a hearing, might generate an issue, and would be an element of aggressiveness. Don't vote for the proposition for open doors, and reporters let in might make Methodism glow about here.

Again, with open doors and reporters we might become influential and we might get advertised. It seems to have that effect elsewhere. Chicago, with an open preachers' meeting, has 1 Methodist to every 52 of population; Boston has the same; Philadelphia, with an open meeting, has 1 to 28 of population, while we, with our safe and conservative methods, have 1 to 114 of population. Can't you see the full danger of opening doors and letting in reporters? They might so advertise us and secure for us such a hearing that in five or six years we might have 1 member to every 100 of population, and what Methodist conservative could survive such a shock?

Dr. Wilson's speech was received with applause.

Dr. Gilbert of the New-York Conference also spoke in favor of holding open meetings.

The Rev. Drs. J. M. King, Buckley, and Johnson spoke against changing the existing by-laws and in favor of keeping the reporters out.

The proposition to keep the doors open was voted down by 85 to 20 votes.

The Association of Presbyterian Ministers of New-York and Vicinity held a conference at noon yesterday in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The Rev. Andrew Shiland presided.

The topic of discussion was a paper read by the Rev. G. R. Cutting, pastor of the Yonkers Presbyterian Church, entitled "The Conversion of the Jews." He took the view that the Jews will be restored to the land of Palestine.

His view of the matter did not meet with the acceptance of most of the other clergymen present, who maintained that the Jews might become Christians before the end of the world, but that they would not return to Palestine. Upon this subject one pastor stated that if a vote of the Jews should be taken, the majority would vote in favor of remaining in America in preference to going to the land of Palestine. One pastor repeated an incident to the effect that when one Jew told one of his brethren that their friend Jacob had got religion, the other replied, "Well, he must have got it in his wife's name."

The subject for next Monday's meeting will be "The Problem of Presbyterian Worship." The Rev. George H. Payson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Rahway, N. J., will read the paper.

The Baptist ministers held their usual weekly meeting yesterday at 149 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Hartley presided.

A paper was read by the Rev. Dr. F. R. Moss of Calvary Church on "Dr. Johnson's Drawn Battle on Election."

The paper discussed the objections that had been made to the doctrine of election, namely, that it is opposed to man's free agency, and that it is incompatible with God as a being of infinite mercy.

"The world," said Dr. Moss, "needs a full Gospel—not a patch of half truths, or a theological crazy quilt, wrought by metaphysical experts."

He went on to say that if the full doctrine of election is preached it will result in securing purer lives and sounder business methods, and will do away with many of the toils which beset and embarrass the world at present.

A CROWDED BROOKLYN GIRLS' SCHOOL

Board of Education May Find Room for 150 Applicants for Admission.

The Brooklyn Board of Education will hold a special meeting on Thursday next, when action will be taken to afford relief to the overcrowded condition of the Girls' High School. At present there are 150 young women who are entitled to admission to the school but who cannot attend owing to lack of room.

The call for the meeting is signed by President Swanstrom in response to a petition signed by members of the Board of Education.

One of the plans, it is said, to be considered on Thursday is to fit up a room in Public School No. 3, which is never used, and also to use rooms in the Manual Training School as temporary quarters.

Comment is, that the Board of Education is going to look after the welfare of 150 young women, while they ignore thousands of young children that are debarred from attending school.

RECLUSE ANDERSON'S LONELY DEATH

Did Chores and Lived in Solitary Domesticity in Greenwich Street.

Henry Anderson, who was seventy-eight years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a basement at 30 Greenwich Street, where he had lived the life of a recluse.

The old man was known throughout the neighborhood as "Uncle." He earned enough to support himself by doing chores. For some time past it was noticed that he was looking sickly, although he never complained of ill health. He was seen on the street Sunday night, but was not about as usual yesterday, so a tenant in the house went down to the basement and found Anderson on a dirty pallet.

He is supposed to have died from natural causes. It is said that he has one son in Chicago and another in New-Jersey.

New Syllabus of the Regents.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The Regents of the University of the State of New-York have just issued what is probably the most complete outline of work for elementary and secondary schools ever published in this country. This revised academic syllabus was prepared by the director of examinations, with the assistance of the Question Board, and indicates definitely in its 264 pages the scope and character of the work required by the Regents' standards for graduation from secondary schools, including the requirements for admission to these schools. This 1895 syllabus is a revision and extension of the edition issued in 1891. The syllabus of 1891 passed through ten editions, there having been a surprising demand for copies from out of the State. It received favorable comment in educational circles at home and abroad, and some of the prescribed courses were translated for the benefit of foreign teachers.

Work of a Shrewd Swindler.

MARION, Ohio, Sept. 16.—A clever swindler, giving his name as Floyd W. Collins of Washington, D. C., and representing himself as a Government detective, has been operating a very successful game in this vicinity. He calls at private houses, telling the woman of the house that there is much counterfeit coin in circulation. He then asks the lady to let him see some of the coins she has. By the use of acids he turns the coins black. Then he seizes them, telling a story about the penalty attached to holding counterfeit money, and saying that another Government detective will call and replace the coins. So far none of his victims has seen Secret Service Officer No. 2.

Susan B. Anthony Faints.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Miss Susan B. Anthony was seized with a fainting spell in a photographer's gallery this morning, and for a time those present were seriously alarmed. Miss Anthony was about to sit for a photograph. Medical aid was obtained, and, after restoratives had been given, she was brought back to consciousness and removed to her home.

Dobbs Ferry Good Government Club.

Many prominent wealthy men of Dobbs Ferry have organized a Good Government Club. Among the members are Henry Villard, Cyrus Field Judson, J. J. McComb, and others. Chauncey M. Depew will be asked to be its first President, as he is now a resident of that village.

PROSPERITY CERTAINLY COMING

Closed Mills Resuming Operations and Employers Voluntarily Raising the Wages of Their Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The narrow-loom rug weavers employed on piece work in John Bromley & Son's mill, on Lehigh Avenue, announce that an increase of 10 per cent. in wages has been voluntarily granted them by the firm, to go into effect on Wednesday. The amount of the increase was taken from the wages of the weavers about a year ago. It is also said that the question of increasing the pay of broad-loom weavers is under consideration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Calumet Furnace of South Chicago will "blow in" to-morrow morning, after having remained idle since the Autumn of 1892. Between 1,500 and 2,000 men will be provided with employment thereby. Half a dozen times within as many weeks the people of South Chicago have had cause to rejoice over the opening of big factories, furnaces, and foundries, and the return of prosperity is fully demonstrated there.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The works of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company at Forestville, near Bristol, which have been closed about two years, will soon resume running. The receiver of the company is now paying off the indebtedness at 100 cents on the dollar. The company is one of the oldest clock manufacturing concerns in the country.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN DISMISSED

Sergt. O'Toole Restored to Duty—Special Policeman Jacobs Resigns.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, on the recommendation of Commissioner Parker, Sergt. William O'Toole was restored to duty and assigned to a precinct. O'Toole was formerly in charge of the Essex Market Court squad, and was indicted for the alleged blackmailing of Dr. Whitehead. He has been under suspension ever since. The indictment was dismissed not long ago.

The Commissioners dismissed the complaint against Detective Michael J. Reidy of the Central Office, who was accused of having assaulted Frank Funai. The complaints against Sergt. Patrick J. Lane of the Tenderloin Station and Patrolman John J. McCarthy, who were accused of using vile and threatening language to a Greek peddler, John Pappas, were also dismissed, as was the complaint against Patrolman Thomas H. Maloney of the Leonard Street Station, who was accused of demanding 50 cents from William A. Edgar and falsely arresting him.

The Commissioners took up the case of Sergt. Foody, formerly of the Jefferson Market Court squad, who was tried in May last for neglecting to make complaint against an officer of the court squad who failed to prevent the escape of a prisoner. They dismissed the complaint against the Sergeant and also dismissed the charges against Patrolman William Williamson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, whose prisoner escaped from the court.

The Commissioners dismissed two patrolmen, Jacob J. Kiebrick and Thomas Hogsett, both of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. They were tried recently for being in saloons in full uniform.

Special Policeman Abraham Jacobs of the Hoffman House sent his resignation to the board and it was accepted.

WARREN CHEESEMAN'S CHANGE OF VENUE

Trial for Converting His Son's Wife's Property to be in Steuben County.

Justice Cullen has granted a motion to have Warren Cheeseman, who is sued by his son's wife for conversion of her property, tried in Steuben County.

The defendant is proprietor of the Cheeseman House at Addison, Steuben County. His son, Frank Cheeseman, quarreled with his wife, and she came to Brooklyn to live, and has instituted a suit against her father-in-law and mother-in-law to recover $400, for converting her property, part of which is specified in this list:

Pink silk dress, white satin fan, chenille table cloth, painting of sailor boy, linen table cloth, bureau scarf, four china teacups, two plates, fancy glass thermometer, gold hair wreath, small vase, gold teaspoon, linen clothesbag with silk fixins, one-and-one-half yards of broad lace, piece of silk for dress, picture frame, desk, and other pieces.

The claim is made that these articles were wedding presents. Mrs. Frank Cheeseman alleges that her husband's parents promised to return her these articles, but only some were returned, and they were damaged.

The defendants deny that they converted any of their daughter-in-law's property to their own use.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree,")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Indian Prince.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance,";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Endeavour.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1895.

SETTLEMENT BY BERNHEIM, BAUER & CO.

Merchandise Creditors Accept an Offer of 40 Cents on the Dollar.

A large meeting of the creditors of the firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co., which deals in clothing at 6 to 12 West Third Street, was held yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, with Walter Stanton as Chairman and Harry Dun as Secretary.

Nathaniel Myers, as attorney for the firm, stated to the creditors that the firm is in a bad way, and should have stopped business three years ago, but did not have the courage to do so then. The firm undertook to pay off its bank and merchandise creditors by borrowing money from relatives and friends, and would have done so if matters had gone right, but in the past three years it has lost immense sums in business and also outside. The firm lost $150,000 in a concern here, also $130,000 in an electric-light plant in this city; $50,000 in a concern in New-Orleans, and $40,000 in St. Louis, besides bad debts.

Instead of making an assignment or preferring relatives by judgments, Mr. Myers said, the firm adopted a way opposite to the usual course, and let the loss fall upon the family creditors, giving up the assets to the banks and merchandise creditors. The banks, after putting an expert on the books, agreed with one exception to accept a compromise at 40 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Myers stated the firm's liabilities at $755,000, of which $375,000 is due to five banks, $275,000 to relatives, and $105,000 for merchandise. Mr. Myers, on behalf of the firm, made an offer to pay the merchandise creditors 40 cents on the dollar in six, eight, ten, and twelve months.

Speeches were made by several creditors in favor of the settlement and commending the method of the firm in settling directly with them instead of by an assignment. It was agreed by those present to accept the settlement offered.

BOUND TO HAVE THE BANKBOOK

Bolesta Multuki Dropped It, and Was Held from Death by His Wife.

Bolesta Multuki and his wife were crossing the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown yesterday morning, when the man dropped a bankbook. He did not miss it until they had gone a few paces beyond the rails.

He turned back to get it, and just then an express came thundering along toward them. The wife caught her husband just as he was approaching the rails, and seeing his danger tried to pull him away. He, on the contrary, was determined to get the book first.

Bystanders thought they would both be killed, but the wife succeeded in getting the man off the track just as the train was upon them. After it had passed the book was found all right. A policeman who thought the man had attempted suicide was going to arrest him, but the wife's explanation changed his mind.

The couple were on their way to draw money out of the bank with which to bury their dead child.

Bequests by Mrs. Henrietta Cady.

The will of Mrs. Henrietta Cady, who died at Delaware Water Gap, Penn., on Sept. 9, leaving over $100,000 personal property, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Under the will $11,000 is left to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000 to the Presbyterian Church, and $5,000 to the American Female Guardian Society.

The will directs that $5,000 be paid to Mrs. Cady's granddaughter, Florence Morse Sheldon, and $50,000 to her grandson, Anthony W. Morse. Several other small bequests are made to nephews and nieces.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL

Retailers Follow the Wholesalers—One Effect of Drought at the Mines.

The price of anthracite coal has been advanced about 25 cents a ton by the wholesale dealers during the last few days, and consequently a general advance by the retailers throughout the city has been made.

The present cool snap has largely increased the demands of the local coal yards, while the heavy shipments to the West, which have just begun, have also taxed the ability of the large companies to fill their orders. Cities up the State, which have their coal sent in boats, purchase large supplies at this time, so as to have sufficient quantities in reserve to last until Spring.

A prominent official of one of the large mining companies having offices in this city said to a reporter yesterday:

"A slight advance in the wholesale price of coal has been going on for the last ten days, and consequently it is about 25 cents a ton dearer now than it was Sept. 1. The mining companies find the demand very great, and many companies are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting water enough to supply their boilers, on account of the drought. The Delaware and Hudson Canal from Honesdale to Rondout is virtually closed for lack of water, and a number of mines in the Pennsylvania mining region cannot be operated at all for the same reason. Consequently we cannot supply enough coal to meet the present demands, and all kinds of hard coal have gone up in price."

ARE SEVENTH AND FIRST DAY BAPTISTS

Wilmer E. Whittier Cites This as the Cause of Litigation in His Family.

Application was made to Surrogate Abbott of Kings County yesterday to revoke letters of guardianship granted to Wilmer E. Whittier, father of Ada Florence Whittier and Edward C. B Whittier, who have a joint income of $300 a year.

Mr. Whittier lives at 155 Meserole Street, his daughter lives at 94 Harmon Street, and the son is in Virginia.

In moving for the application Gen. Horatio C. King said that Whittier was a religious monomaniac and had reduced himself to poverty. He is said to observe Saturday as the Sabbath. He had occupied a position in the New-York Post Office at $1,500 a year, but gave up his place and took his wife, who died, to Queens, L. I., where they lived in a house with a stable at one end.

She objected to living there, and Whittier reminded her that Christ lived in a stable, and that she could do so also.

"I have had several conversations," added Gen. King, "with Whittier, and when he starts on Sabbatarianism he is wound up like an eight-day clock. I am satisfied the man is crazy on the subject. He spends every cent to further Sabbatarianism, and wants to turn the children's property over to the Sabbatarian Church. Starving himself, he proposes to starve the children."

Whittier says the trouble is due to the fact that he is a Seventh Day Baptist, while his family are First Day Baptists.

Buried Without a Funeral.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 16.—A Shelbyville paper published an item on Saturday to the effect that the child of the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson of this city had mysteriously disappeared and that there was a strong suspicion of foul play. To-day great excitement prevails over the matter, and the Coroner has ordered an exhumation and inquest. Mr. Robinson has made a statement setting forth that the child died on Thursday, and, as it was only three weeks old, he did not think it worth while to have a funeral, but put it in a box and buried it in the yard and said nothing to any one about it. The church is divided over the matter and further developments are expected.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5AM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philla., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | †Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2 | *Columbia .....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'mark, Sep. 19, 11 AM | Normn'a, Oct. 10, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passenger conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2
WESTERNL'D.Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Sept. 21.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Sept. 21, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot..Sat., Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.
Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C.H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains, to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Winter CRUISES TO THE Mediterranean and the ORIENT
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the Spanish Main. The WESTINDIES and Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Cook's
Annual Fall Palestine Party
Will leave New-York by Cunard steamer Campania September 28. Most delightful tour. Immediate application necessary to secure membership.
Our special programmes containing Winter arrangements for the Nile and Palestine now ready and can be had on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.,
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
C